

The  
National

# Wool Grower

Volume XLVIII

AUGUST 1958

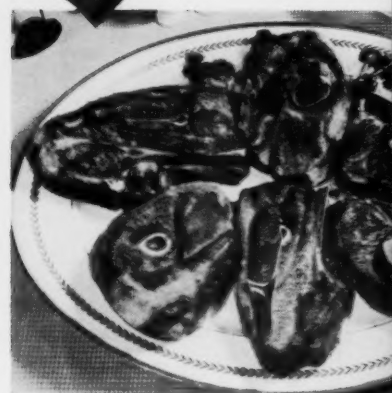
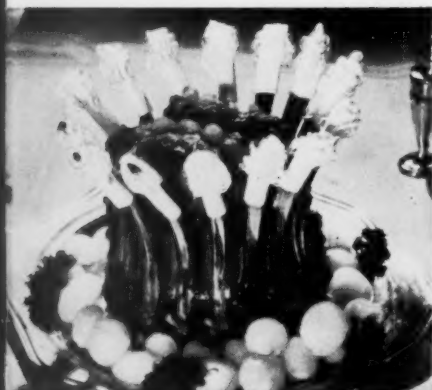
Number 8

## 43rd ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

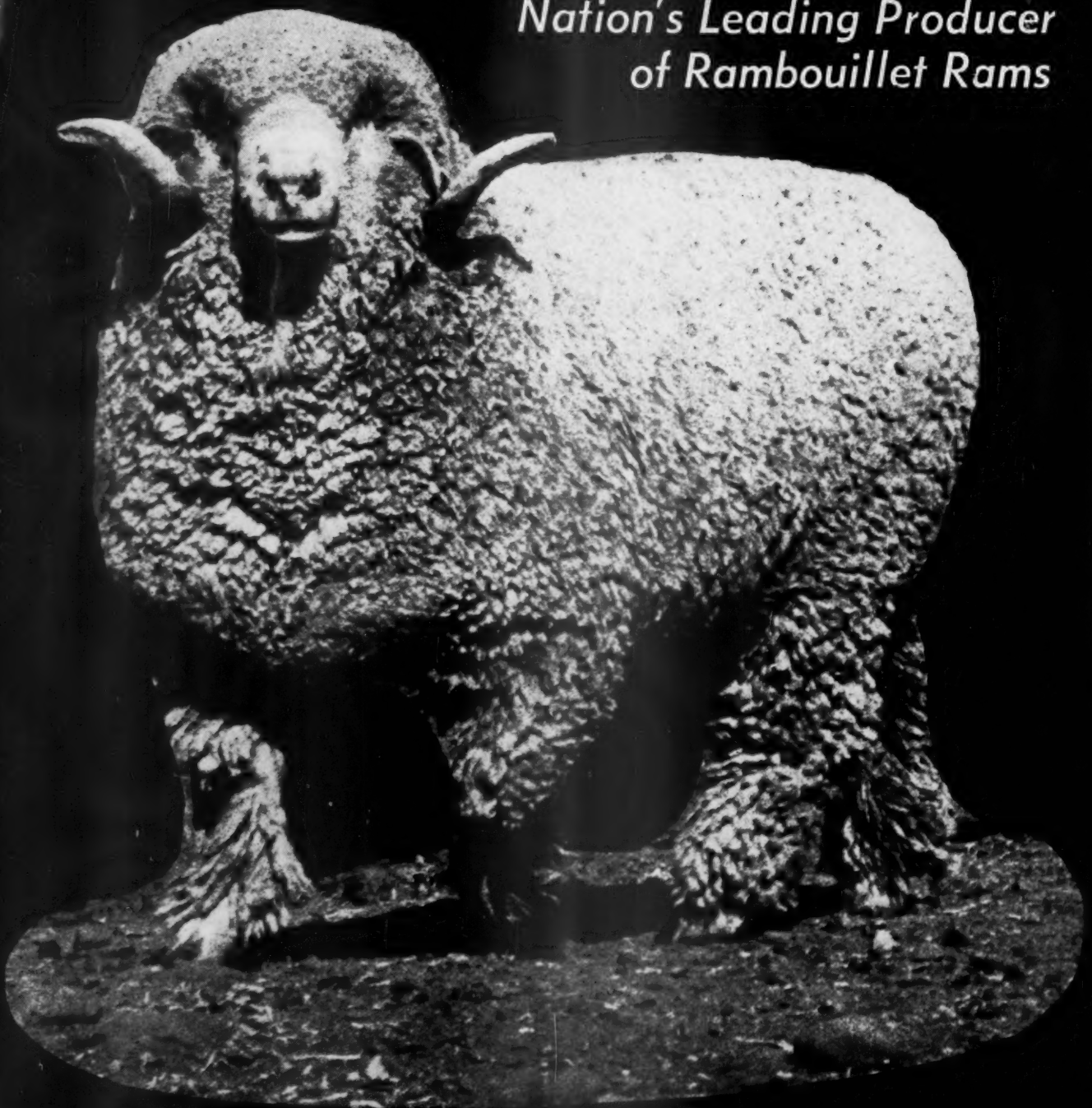
Coliseum,  
Ogden, Utah  
Aug 20-21,  
1958

*"Quality Rams for Food*

*and Fiber"*



*Nation's Leading Producer  
of Rambouillet Rams*



WE INVITE YOU  
TO SEE OUR  
1958 OFFERING OF  
CUNNINGHAM  
SHEEP CO. RAMS

OREGON  
RAM SALE  
Aug. 16, 1958  
Pendleton,  
Oregon

SOUTHERN  
OREGON  
RAM SALE  
Sept. 5-6, 1958  
Lakeview, Oregon

WYOMING  
RAM SALE  
Sept. 23-24,  
1958  
Casper, Wyoming

CUNNINGHAM  
SHEEP  
CO.  
Pendleton,  
Oregon

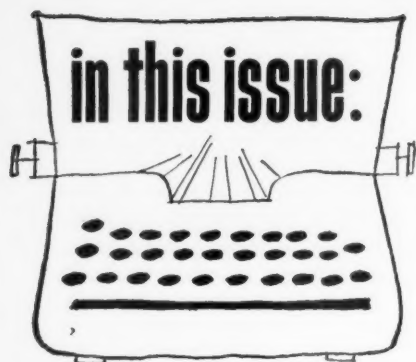
MR. ROY MOORE  
Rock River,  
Wyoming  
(Wyoming Sales  
Manager)

# CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

MRS. MAC HOKE, President

Pendleton, Oregon

LOU LEVY, Manager

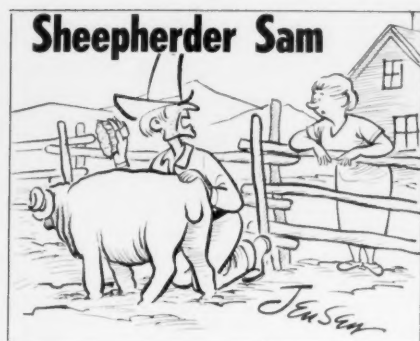


#### NATIONAL RAM SALE:

Everyone is invited to attend the 43rd National Ram Sale in the Coliseum at Ogden, Utah, August 20 and 21. At that time, 1,118 quality rams—studs, registered rams and range rams—of all the leading sheep breeds, will be presented and sold at auction by the Nation's top breeders under the management of the National Wool Growers Association. Consignments to the Sale, additional events including the Wool Show and the barbecue, are covered in this—the special National Ram Sale edition of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

#### PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS:

Our feature article this month comes from Dr. J. F. Wilson, Professor of Animal Husbandry Emeritus, University of California at Davis. Because this is National Ram Sale time, he tells of the place of breeders of purebred rams in the sheep industry, their responsibilities and accomplishments. The article is written, of course, as only Dr. Wilson can write. Page 11.



"After all this work, it's either a blue ribbon for him—or mutton stew."

#### RAM SALE CONSIGNOR TOUR:

Forced into taking the National Ram Sale consignor tour on his own, our Assistant Editor, Jack DeMann, writes in an informal and entertaining style of pouring rains, soggy roads—and quality rams and friendly people. His story is studded with pictures of fine stock coming to the 43rd National Ram Sale. Page 17.

#### GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES:

The National Grange Monthly of July, 1958, brings out a lot of facts about who gets Government subsidies that are not generally known but should be. On this account, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER asked permission of the Grange to reprint their excellent article, "Who Gets Government Subsidies?" Page 52.

## Rugged, Range-Raised Rams

We are consigning rams to the National, Utah State, Wyoming, and Craig ram sales. These are rugged, large, high-quality, range-raised rams. Fleeces of our prospective stud rams are scoured to ascertain the clean content. Our studs average 12 to 13 pounds of scoured wool. Each stud is weighed individually. Weight conformation and hardiness govern our selection. Breed premium rams; raise premium sheep that sell at premium prices.

## COVEY & DAYTON

Cokeville, Wyoming

## NISSEN RANCH SUFFOLKS

One of the Largest Purebred Registered Flocks in California



Our consignment of rams to the National Ram Sale is out of this flock of healthy, heavy-boned, well-bred ewes. Though our rams are in short fleece and are not too highly conditioned, they are in good robust condition. Your inspection is invited!

## Frank W. Nissen

ESPARTO

Phone Stilwell 7-3551

CALIFORNIA



## THE COVER:

Our cover this month speaks for itself. Credit for the pictures used goes to the Wool Bureau, Inc. and the American Sheep Producers Council.

The **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**  
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National Wool Growers Association

# August 1958

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IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR

JACK DeMANN, ASSISTANT EDITOR  
AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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# Research News

The information in this section this month comes from reports at the 51st annual summer meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Santa Barbara, California, June 22-25.

Farmers may be among the first to benefit from controlled use of the sun's free energy. Solar heating is already "close to the point of being economically sound. Further concentrated efforts toward capturing, storing and utilizing solar energy should bring about many changes in the present energy-using systems on the farm," according to John J. McDow, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, and James S. Boyd, associate professor of Agricultural Engineering at Michigan State University.

A major goal of current research is to find a method for storing solar energy overnight and during cloudy periods. The earth's supply of solar energy stored in fossil fuels—coal, oil and natural gas—is dwindling much faster than it can be replaced. Meanwhile, solar energy is striking the earth's surface at an annual rate equivalent to the energy in 122 trillion tons of coal. The amount of energy received in three days is equal to the energy value of all the fossil fuels stored throughout ages past.

Of 35 materials tried as cattle shades in California's warm valleys, hay proved the most effective. C. F. Kelly, University of California Agricultural Engineer, and T. E. Bond of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both working on the Davis campus at the University of California, made experiments in the Imperial Valley. Among the materials they studied, in addition to hay, were aluminum, galvanized steel, plywood, asbestos board, plastics, neoprene coated nylon, woven saran, and snow fencing. All materials tried were improved as shades by painting the upper side white and the lower black. Bright new corrugated aluminum was used as the standard, and other materials compared to it as to effectiveness as a

cattle shade. Of the 35 materials or treatments tested, 15 rated above aluminum and 19 below. Snow fencing, with its large unshaded space between slats, rated lowest.

Maintaining small irrigation ditches will be simpler—and in some cases cheaper—if they are lined with a thin sheet of polyethylene film. Jack A. Corry, junior engineer from the Davis campus of the University of California, reported that polyethylene sheets a few thousandths of an inch thick offer good to excellent control of seepage, weeds, and ditch bank erosion. His observations indicate that film only one and one-half thousandths of an inch thick is effective for one irrigation season, and film four to eight thousandths of an inch thick, will last three years or more. Life of the film will be extended if unnecessary walking and working on the ditches can be avoided.

Whether such film will pay for itself, depends upon how badly it is needed. If the soil is very sandy, with extreme seepage, or if weed or erosion problems

## Premium Quality Registered Columbias

See my consignment at the  
National Ram Sale

### Byron Killian

Salem

Utah

"A Lifetime of  
Experience  
with Purebred  
Sheep and  
Cattle."



### Lawson Howland

AUCTIONEER

Cambridge, Idaho Phone Clearwater 7-2342

If you're interested in  
*Highest Quality*

### Columbia Yearling Rams

you'll want to see my consignment  
at the National Ram Sale at Ogden,  
August 20 and 21

### VERNON D. HOWEY

Center

Colorado



Rambouillets



Suffolks

## BUY RAMS WITH PROVEN PERFORMANCE

For Wool

For Lambs

## Spanish Farms

Raleigh Williams

Spanish Fork, Utah

Phone 415J



## Registered Rambouillets

are our specialty.

Note the proud breeding of the  
rams shown at the left!

*Look for our rams at the National and other top sales!*

*They will have:*

- ★ Long Staple, Fine Wool    ★ Rugged, Heavy-boned Bodies

# CLIFFORD OLSEN

WRITE BOX 141

EPHRAIM, UTAH

PHONE ATwater 3-4242

are particularly bad, the film will probably be justified. Making V-shaped ditches, carefully smoothing out ditch banks and top, and installing the film before the weeds get started are suggested. Water flow is faster in such smooth, weed-free ditches, and therefore, a lined ditch can be smaller than an unlined ditch and still handle the same volume of water.

\* \* \* \*

Actively growing green pasture is an excellent source of nearly all the vitamins necessary to animal health, according to Animal Husbandman Berl Koch of Kansas State College. He points out, however, that pasture plants are apparently very low in vitamin B 12 and vitamin D but the animal grazing on pasture certainly gets enough irradiation from the sun to produce adequate vitamin D in the body tissues.

USDA researchers have tested and now report that a new experimental parasiticide called dimethoate shows a high degree of efficiency in controlling nasal botflies that attack sheep. When injected into the muscles of sheep at a rate of 25 milligrams per kilogram of the animal's weight, the new compound, a systemic organophosphate, produced an over-all kill of 97 percent of nose bots. Although no toxicity from the chemical occurred in any of the treated animals, it is not yet available to livestock producers, and its general use has not been recommended. Dimethoate was discovered by industry chemists and was originally intended for use against cattle grubs, but it has not proved as safe or efficient as ET-57 for cattle-grub control.

### Use of fats and oils in prepared animal feeds increases

Use of fats and oils in prepared animal feeds in the United States more than doubled from 1954 to 1956, according to a report based on a survey of all feed manufacturers made by the Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, and issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In 1956 the mixed feed industry used about 324 million pounds of fats and oils, of which 300 million pounds were tallow and grease. Only the soap industry consumed more tallow and grease in nonfood uses than the feed industry. Bureau of the Census monthly figures based on a less complete coverage of the feed industry indicate continued increases in use of fats and oils in feeds in 1957.

In 1954 about 151 million pounds of fats and oils were used in mixed feeds and some other products.

## COBLE SUFFOLKS

Ewe  
with  
Qual-  
ity  
Bone  
and  
Type



Ram  
with  
Qual-  
ity  
Bone  
and  
Type

Undeclared yearling ewe and ram of 17 shows in 1957, including the California State Fair, the Grand National and Golden Spike Livestock Shows.

CONSIGNING TWO EXCELLENT STUD RAMS AND A PEN OF 5  
REGISTERED RAMS TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE.

Same breeding as consigned last year. The rams are sired by the sons of the great Station Dandy ram and are out of our flock of all registered ewes. One of our stud rams was the second high-selling ram at last year's National Ram Sale. Coble rams head some of the best flocks in the Western and Eastern States.

## GREEN VALLEY RANCH

F. A. and MARIAN M. COBLE

WINTERS

P. O. Box 647

CALIFORNIA

# the CUTTING CHUTE



## American Suffolk Sheep Society to meet

The American Suffolk Sheep Society will hold its annual meeting at the Canton Cafe in Ogden, Utah, at 7 p.m., Tuesday, August 19, 1958, the day before the opening of the National Ram Sale.

## New Zealand cattle coming to U. S.

A cargo of 1,300 heavy steers is due to arrive in San Diego, California, July 20. This is the first shipment of such cattle from New Zealand. They were purchased by James Delfino, operator of a commercial feedlot in Imperial, California. Purchase price of the cattle is given as about 10 cents a pound, U. S. money. In addition to this cost, a 2½ cent per pound import duty and 14 cents per pound for freight and handling charges would have to be paid. Also, 3,300 bales of hay were loaded to be used as feed on the voyage. These charges, according to the Western Livestock Journal, would bring the portside U. S. cost of the cattle to about \$28.50 per hundred. Death loss may increase the cost.

The estimated value of the cattle on the early July market in this country is given as \$24 to \$25 per hundred. This would make the cost about \$55 to \$70 per head or around \$100,000 more than the value of similar steers purchased in the U. S.

From April to June 1958, according to the California Livestock News, a total of 936,341 pounds of lamb and mutton of foreign origin had been unloaded at San Francisco, and 24,400 at Los Angeles. Converted to an animal basis, these imports at the two California ports, would be the equivalent of 24,010 sheep, according to the California Livestock News. Imports of beef carcasses and cuts during the same period were estimated as equal to 54,306 head of cattle.

August, 1958

## R. C. Rich marries

The marriage of Josephine Barbara Karlicek to Roscoe C. Rich, one of the honorary presidents of the National Wool Growers Association, has been announced. The marriage took place on July 2, in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Rich will be at home at 1459 Conant Avenue, Burley, Idaho, after September 25. Felicitations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Rich.

## Idaho president contributes sheep for research

President Andrew Little, Jr. of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, has contributed 12 yearling Suffolk ewes to the University of Idaho's Veterinary Research Laboratory at the Caldwell Branch Station. The animals will be used in various phases of research on vibriosis.

## World sheep numbers increase

World sheep numbers are 2 percent or about 15 million head higher than a year ago, according to USDA's Foreign Agriculture Circular for July. Most of the increase was in Soviet Russia. That country had 120 million head of sheep on January 1, 1958, according to official sources. This was 11 percent above a year earlier, and 32 percent above the 1951-55 average. Russia now has more sheep than any other country except Australia.

Slight increases in sheep numbers were reported in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Western Europe, and Africa. There was practically no change in Central America, Southwest Asia, and South and East Asia. A slight increase occurred in Eastern Europe, and a larger percentage decline in Australia.

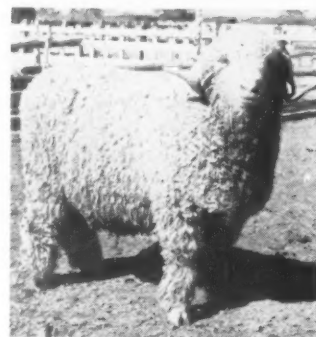
Sheep population of the world is estimated at 916,936,000 head. In 1957 the total was 902,100,000 head.

## Sources of finer carpet wools

New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom, are the chief sources of imported coarse wools finer than 40's, but not finer than 46's, which are affected by Public Law 85-418. This law suspends the import duties on these wools which are imported under bond for use in carpets. The suspension will be in effect from July 19, 1958 to June 30, 1960.

A study is now being made of wools imported into the United States for use in carpets and papermakers' felt, and of domestic wools similar in grade and character.

# Beal Farms



Home Of  
*Quality*

**Rambouillets**

And

**Rambouillet-Columbias**

## Our Record:

Year after year, our practice of selecting breeding stock carefully for wool type and body conformation has allowed us to sell at or near the top of all the sales to which we consign. Giving the buyer what he wants is good sales practice.

## Our Consignment:

This year is no exception. We once again will offer fine-wooled, open-faced Rambouillets and Rambouillet-Columbias at the National and other leading sales. When you inspect our rams at these sales, we're sure you'll like 'em. Our National consignment:

- ★ 2 Stud Rambouillets
- ★ 5 Registered Rambouillets
- ★ 30 Range Rambouillets
- ★ 5 Range Ramb.-Columbias

# Beal Farms

JOHN H. BEAL, Owner

**Cedar City, Utah**

has been asked to find some way of destroying foxes by disease, but it is believed there is little hope of finding a satisfactory method of killing foxes by biological means.

The Prickly Pear Destruction Commission has been given an additional £20,000 (\$44,800) by the New South Wales Government, because ideal seed germination conditions have resulted in an alarming spread of prickly pear.

### Dependable Columbias



This is the type of quality rams we'll consign to the National in 1958.

Once again we will offer quality Columbia rams at the National—the type that allowed us to top both the Whiteface single and Columbia pen sales at the 1957 National.

**PETE & GARTH THOMAS**  
MALAD, IDAHO

### 21.2 million acres retired under soil bank program

The USDA reported on June 2 farmers had agreed to take 21,200,000 acres of crop land out of production under the 1958 soil bank program.

Slightly more than 17,100,000 acres were put in the acreage reserve program designed to reduce price-depressing crop surpluses.

Somewhat more than 4 million new acres were put in the long-range conservation reserve. This is added to the 6,400,000 acres placed in the conservation reserve program under the 1956 and 1957 programs. This means the total crop land taken out of production in 1958 will be slightly more than 27,600,000 acres.

### Manufacturers go to school

A special two-week session in woolen yarn manufacture, sponsored by the Davis and Furber Machine Company of Andover, Massachusetts, and held in the Lowell Technological Institute, was completed June 27. The course featured six mill trips and 24 guest speakers from industry as well as four LTI staff lecturers. Some 43 manufacturing plants were represented.

Lectures on blending, carding, and spinning techniques and theory were supplemented with talks on management problems, quality control, production engineering, waste control, machine development, and preventive maintenance.

### 1958 wheat support set at \$1.82

Because of an increase in the wheat parity price, the USDA announced the first week of July that the national average support price to producers for 1958-crop wheat will be \$1.82 a bushel. This is an increase of four cents a bushel above the "advance" minimum price for this year's crop as announced in April, 1957. The 1958-crop average support of \$1.82 a bushel compares with a national average support of \$2.00 a bushel for the 1957 crop.

### End of the "jackeroo"

Australia's famous "jackeroo" method of training young men on sheep stations is now being criticized by Queensland graziers. Beginners in the wool growing industry, they say, would learn more in college. Some Australian woolmen have in the past expressed great enthusiasm for the system of letting youngsters learn the hard way, working their way as jackeroos in the lonely outback. It made men of them, they said, as well as teaching them the job. The Graziers' Association of Southeastern Queensland has different ideas and is pressing for the establishment of a pastoral college in the sheep country of Queensland where young men can be trained in sheep husbandry, marketing, taxation, and land economics generally.

### U. S. meat exports under Public Law 480 almost 113 million pounds

Almost 113 million pounds of meat from the United States were shipped abroad under Title I of Public Law 480 during 1956 and 1957. The market value was \$37.7 million. Virtually all shipments were completed during 1957, and no new shipments are planned. There were no Public Law 480 shipments of meat in 1955.

Beef exports under Public Law 480 total 93 million pounds since the beginning of the program and reached their peak during fiscal 1956-57. Shipments, mostly lower-grade frozen cow beef to Israel, Spain, and Turkey, were made when supplies were unusually large and prices were relatively low.

Public Law 480 shipments of U. S. pork, to Korea and Spain, have amounted to 19.6 million pounds, of which 18.7 million pounds were shipped in January-June 1957. These exports included canned hams, other canned pork, and fatback.

Small quantities of frozen variety meats have been shipped to the Philippines.



Again this year our consignment to the National will be top-notch range rams, registered rams and two studs. The quality of our sires has been proved by records made by offspring of our rams at leading sales and shows. For example, the top five ram lambs at the Gold Spike National Show were all sired by our rams. We stand on our record. See our offerings at the National.

**ALLAN JENKINS**

Newton, Utah

## Gas tax claims should be filed

A refund of three cents on each gallon of gasoline purchased from July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958, for use on his farm may be claimed by the farmer-owner, tenant or operator. Refunds may also be claimed for gas used by custom operators doing custom work on crops.

Claims must be filed on Form 2240 not later than September 30, 1958. This form may be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue and should be filed in his office. The law does not permit late claims to be filed or more than one claim to be filed for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1958.

Farmers claiming refunds should keep complete records to enable the Internal Revenue Service to verify the accuracy of the refund claim.

Federal excise taxes paid on diesel fuel or special motor oils used on a farm for farming purposes may also be recovered. If these taxes were paid at the time of purchase of these fuels, the farmer should request the return of the tax from the dealer on the number of gallons he used for farming purposes. He must furnish the dealer a signed statement giving the date of all purchases and the number of gallons purchased, together with his name and address.

## Australians fight pests

Foxes, dingoes (wild dogs), rabbits and prickly pear are four pests Australian sheepmen are constantly fighting. The correspondent of the International Wool Secretariat News Service recently reported that thousands of carrots have been dropped from an aircraft over two sheep stations in the Yea district of Victoria, as the first move in a plan to outwit and destroy rabbits. The dropping of poison baits will follow. Poison laying by this means has not been tried before in Victoria, but has proved valuable in hilly and inaccessible country in New Zealand where it has been used extensively.

Good results from aerial poisoning of dingoes in the Mudgee district of New South Wales have led to the dropping of more than 40,000 baits in three sections of the Central Tablelands. The aim of this program is to make available for sheep grazing areas in which, at present, only cattle can graze in safety.

Foxes have been engaging the attention of both graziers and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The CSIRO

## First Showing of a New Breed



### $\frac{1}{8}$ Suffolk- $\frac{7}{8}$ Rambouillet—Completely White Faced & Woolled

#### The Breeding:

A purebred SUFFOLK STUD of our own breeding. The ewes thru all the crosses were purebred RAMBOUILLETS from THE PAULY RANCH, Deer Lodge, Montana, and NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY, Ephraim, Utah.

#### The only VISIBLE Suffolk Characteristics:

Better bodies—more open-faced—about 20 percent polled.

#### Wool Grades:

$\frac{1}{2}$  to fine.

#### We believe these sheep carry enough RAMBOUILLET Blood to have:

Long life—Good herding instinct—Very desirable wool—Thriftiness.

#### We also believe they have enough SUFFOLK Blood to give them:

Quicker maturity—Better bodies—Alertness. More open-faced—Good udders and teats. The ability to produce a superior mutton lamb when crossed with black-faced rams.

JOHN W. NOH

Kimberly, Idaho

## IT'S HAMPSHIRE — OF COURSE

FEED  
FOR  
PROFIT



TOPS  
ON  
MARKET

1. Choice of Ranch and Farm owners.
2. Readily adaptable to all conditions.
3. Preferred by Feeders for that early maturity and top finish.
4. To market firstest with the mostest.

For information write:

**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**

STUART, IOWA

### American Rambouillet Breeders meet scheduled

The annual meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association will be held at Casper, Wyoming, September 22, 1958.

### Karl H. Helfrich resigns from Forstmann Company

Karl H. Helfrich has announced his resignation as vice president-secretary of Forstmann Woolen Company. Mr. Helfrich's service with Forstmann extended over a 33-year period. He started in the New York sales office and rose through various promotions to his most recent position in 1952. Mr. Helfrich is currently president of the American Tariff League.

### Hibbard to serve on Natural Resources Committee

Henry S. Hibbard, vice president of Sieben Livestock Company of Helena, Montana, has accepted the invitation of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to serve on its Natural Resources Committee. The appointment of Mr. Hibbard was requested by the National

Wool Growers Association. He takes the place of Mr. Dan Fulton, president of the Montana Wool Growers Association, whose term on the Committee has expired.

### Large wool dealer discontinues business

Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc., announced late in June that it will discontinue its business within the next two months. This firm has been in existence 73 years and is recognized as the largest wool dealer in Philadelphia.

Announcement of this decision by Herbert K. Webb, cited "rising distribution costs and diminishing profit margins," as causes. Like other units in the industry, the firm had suffered "staggering losses in 1957." Although the Webb announcement came as a complete surprise to most of the trade, press comment indicates that many other dealers have contemplated such action within recent months. Warehousing, transportation and shipping costs have been going up, they say, and at the same time, many of their former customers now buy direct from growers through representatives who reside in producing areas.

### Wool is a good traveler

Mr. T. G. Carter, chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau, is heralded by the News Service of that Bureau as a walking advertisement for wool on a recent world tour.

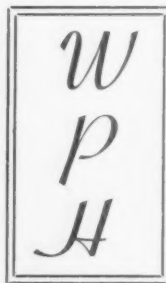
On his return to Australia from wool promotion meetings in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, Mr. Carter drew attention to his shirt and trousers.

"These slacks were made here in Australia for me and treated with CSIRO's Si-ro-set permanent pleating process. I have now toured the world twice wearing them and without pressing or dry-cleaning the crease is still sharp.

"This is an English pure wool shirt I have on. And I traveled the world for nine weeks using two of them. I washed them at night before bed and they were dry to wear next morning without ironing.

"Scientists have proven that wool will dry as quickly as any other fiber of similar weight. These shirts show that, if woven finely enough, wool can do what any other drip-dry fabric can," Mr. Carter said.

you receive *Quality* when you buy



## Suffolk and Hampshire Rams

At the 1958 National Ram Sale, we will offer three outstanding yearling Suffolk stud rams, a pen of five registered Suffolk rams—stud quality and two Hampshire yearling stud rams. All will be the same kind as pictured above.

# WALTER P. HUBBARD & SON

Junction City, Oregon

Chas. Buffum, Shepherd

## Tells of Wool Act Extension Efforts

July 26, 1958

I flew back to Washington July 13 to size up the situation on the extension of the National Wool Act. After a four-day study of the problem confronting us in this extension, I realized it was essential that representatives of various sheep organizations throughout the nation come to Washington to evaluate at firsthand the problems involved in the renewal of the Wool Act, and to assist in showing their own Senators and Congressmen how important this National Wool Act is not only to the sheep industry but to the economic welfare of large sections of our country. So, I, as president of the National Wool Growers Association, asked the sheep organizations to send representatives to meet in Washington on July 23.

The response to this request was most gratifying. Roll call at the meeting the morning of the 23rd showed these representatives present, in addition to Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh of our Association, Mr. Robert Franklin, Public Relations Counsel, National Wool Marketing Corporation, who have been keeping close watch over Washington developments for many months, and myself:

W. H. Steiwer, Honorary President, National Wool Growers Association, Fossil, Oregon.

Penrose Metcalfe, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Texas.

Angus McIntosh, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, Las Animas, Colorado.

W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.

Andrew Little, President, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Howe, Idaho.

Everett Shuey, Secretary, Montana Wool Growers Association, Helena, Montana.

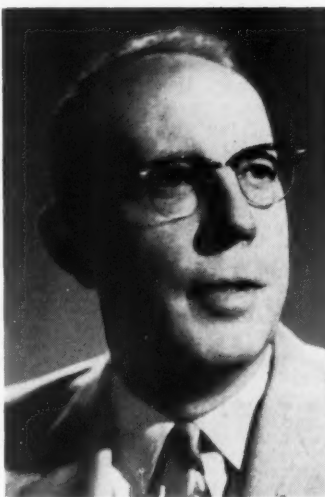
George Swallow, Nevada Wool Growers Association, Ely, Nevada.

R. A. Smiley, President, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

T. A. Kincaid, Jr., President, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association, Ozona, Texas.

Wm. McGregor, President, Washington Wool Growers Association, Hooper, Washington.

Jas. H. Lemmon, President, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Lemmon, South Dakota.



President Don Clyde

Leonard Nadasdy, Wool Growers Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Paul Getz, Ohio Wool Marketing Association, Columbus, Ohio.

B. A. Thomas, President, Kentucky Wool Growers Cooperative Association, Lexington, Kentucky.

Glenn Thacker, Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative, Kansas City, Missouri.

P. Chauvin Wilkinson, President, Louisiana Sheep Growers Association, Port Allen, Louisiana.

I cannot praise too lavishly the work of these men. They proved themselves to be most efficient and very hard-working representatives of the industry. And their efforts did not slacken during the three consecutive days they were in Washington. Early morning meetings were held each day at which the contacts made the day before were reported, and plans laid for that day's operation.

During that time, as you know, the Senate took up and acted upon its farm bill with the Wool Act extension included as one of its provisions. The National Wool Act extension was added to the farm bill through an amendment offered by Senators Young of North Dakota and Mundt of South Dakota. This amendment was approved on July 24 by a vote of 67 to 9.

The entire farm bill was passed by the Senate on July 25 by a vote of 62 to 11. This measure includes programs for cotton, rice, corn and livestock feed grains in addition to the Wool Act extension.

The wool section of the Senate farm bill provides for a four-year extension of the National Wool Act from March 31, 1959. It provides for use of 70 percent of specific tariff duties on wool in making the incentive payments as under the present act. It also provides for appropriation of additional funds when needed. However, as amended, the bill states that for 1959 and following market years, if funds are required above those coming from 70 percent of specific duties, payments cannot exceed 85 percent of parity. So long as 70 percent of the specific duties still meet requirements for the payments, they can be made up to 110 percent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is estimated that 85 percent of parity in 1959 will be 62.1 cents, and that in most subsequent years, it will be above that figure. Therefore, unless a very real deflationary period sets in, we believe if the extension is enacted as approved by the Senate, the incentive payments could be continued for most years at present levels. The addition of the 85 percent limitation to the bill resulted from opposition to legislation which would authorize the use of Government funds without a specific limitation.

An effort to prevent a referendum under the promotion section of the bill from becoming effective unless 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  percent of the sheep growers in the United States voted, was defeated. The amendment setting up this requirement was offered by Senator Bennett of Utah. At first this amendment limited the voting time in the referendum to six consecutive days. This was changed to 21 days in a last-minute effort on the part of those wanting this restriction placed in the bill to obtain Senate approval.

Also during the debate, effort was made to defeat the extension through the presentation by Senator Williams of Delaware of a list of sheepmen who have received payments in excess of \$10,000. Naturally, such operators mainly reside in the West where two-thirds of the sheep are raised.

Although the extension has been advanced this far, we must not assume that the rest of the way will be easy. The outcome of the Senate farm bill in the House is still in doubt as this is written. There is some ground for encouragement from the fact that Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee said in a release Thursday, July 24, that his Committee then had

under consideration the reporting of a bill along the lines of the Senate farm measure. We also have assurance that the Senate form of the farm bill is acceptable to the Administration in the statement made by Secretary of Agriculture Benson following its passage in which he expressed the hope that the bill "will now be passed quickly by the House without crippling amendments."

But this does not mean, we can, for a single moment, slacken our efforts or our alertness. House action may come soon—in fact, it may have been taken by the time you read this—if Congress adjourns as it now wishes to do early in August under a resolution that its leaders may call it back into session if required by developments in the Middle East.

We must make certain that all Representatives in the House are fully informed on the vital need for extending the National Wool Act at this session. Let us not fail now.

While I had to come back home yesterday, the 25th, I am making plans to return to Washington at a moment's notice when action by the House on the farm bill is imminent.

## Utah Indian Suit Ordered Reopened

THE case in which a group of 29 Utah Indians were awarded \$186,017 for loss of ponies and burros has been ordered reopened with a different Federal district judge sitting on the case.

The 10th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals recently ruled at Denver that Federal Judge Willis W. Ritter, who originally made the award to the Indians, had become embittered, "perhaps understandably so," over treatment of Indians in southeastern Utah by Government workers and ranchers trying to force them back on the reservation.

In this case, the animals of the Indians had been shot by Bureau of Land Management workers for grazing on Government land without permission after the Indians had been repeatedly warned against such grazing. Judge Ritter awarded the Indians \$100,000 in a decision in 1954. The case was then appealed to the Circuit Court which held that the Government was not liable. An appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. They ruled the Government must pay damages but that Judge Ritter should have awarded such damages individually rather than as a group. In hearing the case a second time, Judge Ritter increased the award to \$186,017. The case will now be reopened under a different Federal judge.

## Court Reverses Decision in BLM Case

THE U. S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit has reversed the decision in the Kenneth J. Beck case, handed down by Judge Willis W. Ritter last October in the Federal District Court of Utah.

In this case, the Bureau of Land Management refused Mr. Beck a permit to trail his sheep on BLM lands from his fall range near American Fork, Utah to his winter range in Nevada except during the period of his grazing permit, November 1 to April 30. By such a ruling, Mr. Beck claimed his grazing was reduced 33⅓ percent.

Judge Ritter held that the BLM ex-

ceeded its authority in not granting Mr. Beck a permit to move his sheep over BLM lands during the months of October and May or at any other time he might have legitimate need to do so. An injunction was ordered to restrain BLM officials from interfering with this trailing use.

The BLM appealed the case and Judge Ritter's decision has now been reversed. The U. S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit has ruled that Mr. Beck has no right to trail his sheep on the BLM lands concerned without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or his subordinates acting for him.

## Plan Ahead—Make Reservations Now

( Fill out this blank  
and send to: )

Convention Bureau  
Portland Chamber of Commerce  
824 S. W. 5th Avenue  
Portland 4, Oregon

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29, 1959:

First Choice Hotel: \_\_\_\_\_

Second Choice Hotel: \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer: single \_\_\_\_\_ double \_\_\_\_\_ twin \_\_\_\_\_ suite \_\_\_\_\_

Arrival: January \_\_\_\_\_, 1959 \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Departure: January \_\_\_\_\_, 1959 \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### HOTELS AVAILABLE:

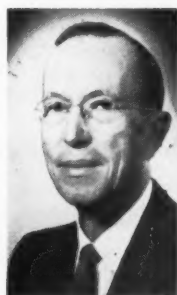
	Single	Double	Twin	Suite
Multnomah Hotel (headquarters).....	\$8-9	\$9-12	\$12-16	\$25
Benson Hotel .....	8-9	9-12	12-16	*
Congress Hotel .....	6-8	7-9	9-12	*
Imperial Hotel (reserved for Oregon delegation) .....	6-7	7-10	8-12	—

\*Suites available at varied rates.



# The Sheep Breeder

## His Responsibilities and Accomplishments



DR. J. F. WILSON

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is again very pleased to feature Dr. J. F. Wilson in its special Ram Sale edition. Dr. Wilson needs no introduction to the Nation's sheepmen. Except for time for army service in World War I he has spent some 42 years in working for improvement in animal husbandry through research and through teaching younger generations of practical livestockmen and scientific animal husbandmen. Most of those years have been spent in the University of California at Davis. Retiring during the past year, Dr. Wilson now has what he terms a "long official title": Professor of Animal Husbandry Emeritus, University of California."

**T**HE National Ram Sale will soon be upon us again. Buyers from many States will descend on the Ogden yards each hoping to get cheaper rams than he got last time, and better ones. Breeders from many States will be there, offering rams for sale, each hoping the price will be higher than it was last year, each convinced in his own mind that his consignment is the best he ever brought to the sale. 'Twas ever thus. When the curtain is rung down, and the last ram has been sold, the sale will be truly successful only to the extent that buyers and sellers are both completely satisfied. Both must believe that the exchange of ownership was a good bargain, representing a fair profit to consignor and to purchaser. In other words the sale must live up to the code of ethics of Rotary International—"Is it good for all concerned?" If it is not good for all concerned, the sale fails in its purpose.

### Breeders Bring Progress

The breeders of purebred rams in this country are in large measure responsible for the progress of the sheep business. Most commercial sheepmen cannot, or at least should not, breed their own rams. This is not invariably true, for there are a few, most of them fairly large operators, who are equipped to raise purebred sheep on the same property used for commercial meat and wool production. Generally speaking, however, commercial wool growers should not raise their own rams. The reason is not that they do not have the brains to raise purebred sheep, and not that they are too lazy. Rather it is because the business of breeding them and of growing them out to breeding age is quite a different business from running bands of ewes for lamb and wool production. Few men can carry on two separate businesses on the same property and do well with both of them. The commercial man runs bands of ewes in substantial numbers to produce the maximum tonnage of high class meat and good wool from an acre of land; the ram breeder, with an eye on the needs of the range man, looks at each ram as an individual, cares for him, grows him out. He does not

have to wonder what that ram would be like if he were given the maximum opportunity to develop. The ram is developed and there he is.

Most successful wool growers will continue to improve their flocks by getting their rams from specialists—the ram breeders. This is as it should be.

Have the purebred fellows really accomplished much in producing better seed stock for range sheep men? That is a very important question. For the answer let us examine just one important breed—the Rambouillet. Fortunately the records of these sheep go back to the original flock selected by experts in Spain and taken to Rambouillet in France in 1786. The data are published in Volume 1 of the American Rambouillet Record. Here we find that in 1794, the first year in which fleece weights were recorded, 13 mature rams averaged 8.5 pounds of wool per head; 86 young rams 6.56 pounds; 266 ewes two years old and over averaged 6.56 pounds. In 1801 we find that mature rams had body weights averaging 104 pounds, mature ewes 82.6 pounds. The difference between these sheep and the Rambouillet of 1958 is due almost entirely to the efforts of the ram breeders.

### What Do You Expect?

Now ask yourself what you would expect of a good Rambouillet today. The mature ram in fair flesh would weigh at least twice as much as its ancestor of 1801. It would shear at least twice as much; it would mature in half the time and it would have a conformation infinitely better than the King of France, Louis XVI, ever saw or heard of. In fact today a sheep like the best one taken to Rambouillet would never reach maturity; it would be slaughtered as a miserable cull. Have the ram breeders accomplished much in producing better seed stock for range men? Indeed they have accomplished wonders. As a result of their work and the purchase of their rams by range men we now have millions of "ordinary" range sheep that are better in every way than the carefully tended purebreds of 150 years ago.

Progress in animal breeding is slow. It is four years

## The Sheep Breeder...

between generations of sheep. For the Rambouillet breeders to have done so much in about 38 generations is a great testimony to them.

The Rambouillet story was selected here only because its records are so complete. Almost all other breeds show a similar advance. If your memory goes back 30 years, or only seven to eight generations of sheep, ask yourself how the Suffolks of that time compare with those today. Most of them were a sorry lot, fine boned, long necked, shallow bodied. Good ones were few and far between. The late great Jimmie Laidlaw of Muldoon, Idaho, knew it. He was one of those ram breeders who could see what was wrong with his own sheep as well as the faults of the other fellow's. At a dinner given in the Scotch Village on Treasure Island in 1939 Jimmie said, "There's no better property to own than a good Suffolk sheep and no worse property than a poor one." He had a few good ones and plenty of poor ones. A few years later he and a number of other breeders had mostly good ones. Such men are responsible for the excellent Suffolks you will find at the National this year.

## One Standard — Utility

The only ram breeders in this country who have not made progress are those who forgot the needs of the commercial wool grower and devoted their efforts to breeding sheep for fancy points and winning in the show ring. Unfortunately they did not see that the best sheep in the show ring should always be exactly what the range operator wants. Some of them found that to win in a show you had to have a short-legged, dumpy, wool-blind little butterball that no commercial wool grower wanted. Their breed has almost passed out of existence as a result of chasing this will-o'-the-wisp. Show rings should have one standard and one only—dictated by utility. The range man knows what kind of bucks he wants; the show ring should award blue ribbons only to that kind.

It is fortunate for the sheep industry that ram breeders are idealists. They seldom become wealthy by raising purebreds. They are spurred on by the very laudable desire to create a better animal, to turn out not merely a good one but the **best** one. To them it matters not that 90 percent of their income derives from the sale of range rams sold as pens; their great desire is to breed the one ram that will top the sale. They may not do it this year, but wait until next year when the crop of ram lambs now at home are yearlings. Then you'll really see something.

## Idealism Means Improvement

This idealism, this desire to create the best, not only makes better men of them, but their efforts raise the average quality of their entire flock. They know that no matter how good any living or material thing is, it can be made better, and they devote their lives to making animals better with full realization that although their past accomplishments are great, there is still much to be done.

Each small step ahead leading to improvement of the average of a flock of purebreds means a step forward for the industry when the purebreds are sold.

Soothsayers who predict the future nearly always jump off the deep end once in a while and make fools of themselves. Many of us found out in the black days of the '30s that some big shot bankers and economists knew no more about money than the man in the street. More than one who reads this has sold securities in the stock market because his broker advised him the value was going to drop; then he watched it climb 10 points after he sold it. Even weather reporters, basing their predictions on strictly scientific observations, often miss it so far that they might logically ask Washington for another assignment on the basis that the climate doesn't agree with them. But it takes no soothsayer, it takes no prophet to say that in the foreseeable future as in the past, good sheep will return a better income than poor ones.

## Top Production Necessary

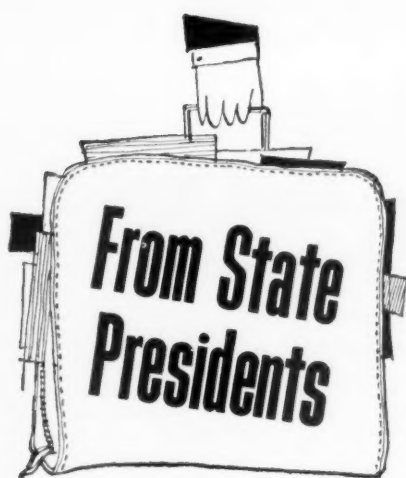
We do not know what the future of the wool business is. Chemists have already demonstrated that they are not to be trusted to let things alone; their inventions of nylon, rayon, dacron and a host of other things have taken away part of the market for wool. Heated cars, central heat in homes, short skirts for women, and other factors have further reduced the per capita consumption. On the other hand the world population is going up all the time, and there are ever more and more people to wear wool, and the chemists have yet to invent a fiber that is as good as wool, despite the fact some of their misleading ads would have you think so. The time will never come when a band of sheep with an average fleece weight of eight pounds is as profitable as another flock of the same breed in the same locality with a 10-pound average. The time will never come when a sheepman whose fat lambs average 80 pounds at 6 months will do as well as his neighbor whose lambs average 95 pounds at the same age. The way to get the maximum wool weights and lamb weights per head, giving good care and management, is to use good rams.

It goes without saying that the best rams for sale in this country will be found at the National, the place where all ram breeders send only their best.

## Learn to Know Buyers

As you sit in the stands at the sale, look around and see who buys the top-priced pens of range rams. If you don't know him, try to find out what kind of a man he is. Almost invariably you will find that he is a man of long experience. Nearly always he is a financial success. Did he make his money buying and using poor rams because they were cheap, or did he make it by using first class rams to improve what he had to sell? Usually you will find that he bought good ones right from the start, and they helped him to his present prosperity. Think that one over as you look around the pens of the best rams that will be offered for sale in the United States in 1958.

Meet Some of the Nation's Leading  
Purebred Sheep Breeders on Page 17.



## Necessity of Stock Management Stressed

**B**OTH by pure definition and as a matter of practicality, range management is the primary job of a range livestock operator. It is achieved, primarily, by livestock management.

On many types of ranges, equal results can be obtained by close observation of the livestock. The range and the livestock are interdependent so that, in the words of the Love and Marriage song, "You can't have one without the other." (Note: I said "many types," not all types. Some high steep ranges may deteriorate before the livestock.)

Of course, if you start supplemental feeding of range livestock, it then becomes possible to denude any range. It is only a question of how much feeding you do. The extreme case is the feedlot—the "dry lot," which is completely devoid of any vegetation. Certainly, supplemental feeding of range livestock is very often a good practice, but like anything else, it must be used with judgment, and it more frequently is the enemy of, rather than the panacea of range management which it is cracked up to be.

This is only one of the many cliches and partial truths which have so snarled up the subject of range management. Another is the conception, sponsored by the U. S. Forest Service for so long, that range land is forest land. I have lived all my life and gained all of my sustenance on range land. If it had trees on it, it would not be range land. It doesn't rain long enough on it for trees to grow.

Still the powers that be—the conservationists, the western European humid agriculturists who make up the dominant force of our nation—give me much more help in the impossible, to

me distasteful, task of growing trees than they do in the obviously desirable soul-satisfying task of letting the native range grasses grow.

Probably we graziers will earn our reward in the hereafter. Crop Farmer Cain slew his brother Shepherd Abel because "the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering." However that may be, we will never be able to attain the degree of range management we should and could attain on this earth because of the barriers of the conservationists. What range management needs is a bounty on conservationists, but I don't think we'll ever get that, so the future of range management looks bleak.

—Dan Fulton, President  
Montana Wool Growers Association

## Utah Predatory Animal Plan Faces Difficulties

**D**URING the past month the Utah Wool Growers Association has been confronted with a serious problem in connection with its predatory animal program.

We have always recognized predatory animals as one of our grave problems, because they cut down profits. To handle the situation, it was definitely felt that a supplemental program was necessary in connection with the work being done by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. So largely through efforts of the association, the Utah Legislature in 1943 set up a Predatory Animal Program providing a cooperative effort

with the State Board of Agriculture and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This project divided the State into districts with a sheepman from each district together with the President and Secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, the Chairman of the Predatory Animal Committee, a representative of the Utah State Fish and Game Commission, and of the turkey growers and cattlemen as members of the Predatory Animal Committee under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The program progressed very satisfactorily. There was expended each year in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in excess of \$200,000, with somewhat less than one half the amount furnished by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the balance through special taxation. Further support came through subscriptions from the Utah State Fish and Game Commission, local associations and Grazing Advisory Boards.

The bounty program which provides an additional service toward predatory animal control has accounted for 120,000 predators since the present law became effective, from October 1, 1943 to November 30, 1957.

The budget for the program has rapidly increased because of increased wages and expenses of hunters under the cooperative program. This has developed because the Government has made substantial increases in Government salaries which are not consistent

(Continued on page 35)



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide  
California



L. Elton Gent  
Colorado



Andrew D. Little  
Idaho



Dan Fulton  
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison  
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast  
Oregon



R. A. Smiley  
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.  
Texas



J. R. Broadbent  
Utah



William McGregor  
Washington



Howard Flitner  
Wyoming

# FOR THE 43rd ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

## Entries Total 1,118

### Buy Them in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah — — August 20 & 21

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20

Suffolks, Hampshires and  
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

#### 364 SUFFOLKS

	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
Armocost, Earl—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	15
Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Becker, M. W.—Rupert, Idaho.....	2	5	—
Blakley, Roy C.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Bumgarner, Carl—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burger, C. F.—Ontario, Oregon.....	1	5	5
Burroughs, B. B.—Homedale, Idaho.....	—	—	30
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	20
Caras & Sons, Angel—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	5	5
Carlsen & Sons, C. N.—Ovid, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Cable, F. A. & Marion M.—Winters, California.....	2	5	—
Fairbanks Live Stock Co.—Salt Lake City, Utah.....	—	—	5
Hall, George—Nephi, Utah.....	—	—	5
Hays & Son, J. R.—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	—	—	5
Hess, Tracy W.—Farmington, Utah.....	—	—	5
Howland & Son, Mrs. Chas.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	10
Howland, Lawson—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	5
Hubbard & Son, C. M.—Junction City, Oregon.....	2	5	—
Hubbard & Son, Walter P.—Junction City, Oregon.....	3	5	—
Hymas & Sons, Reed S.—Ovid, Idaho.....	—	—	5
Jenkins, Allan—Newton, Utah.....	2	5	10
Laidlaw, Fred M., Inc.—Carey, Idaho.....	—	—	25
McCoy, W. E.—Buhl, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Moon, Myrthen N.—Springville, Utah.....	1	—	5
Nissen, Frank W.—Esparto, California.....	1	5	—
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	5	25
Olsen, Norman G.—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	—	5
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	5	—
Steadman & Sons, L. R.—Sandy, Utah.....	—	—	5
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	5	—
University of Wyoming—Laramie, Wyoming.....	1	—	5
Vassar, Ervin E.—Dixon, California.....	1	5	—
Wankier, Farrell T.—Levan, Utah.....	1	5	5
Warfield, L. D.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	5
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho.....	2	5	10
	24	105	235

#### 74 HAMPSHIRE

College of Southern Utah—Cedar City.....	2	5	—
Donahoe, Mary—Fishtail, Montana.....	1	—	10
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	1	—	5
Hubbard & Son, Walter P.—Junction City, Oregon.....	2	—	—
Matthews Brothers—Ovid, Idaho.....	2	5	5
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	5	5
Roberts, Daniel—Preston, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	—	5
State College of Washington—Pullman, Wash.....	—	5	—
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	1	5	—
	9	35	30

#### 130 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burroughs, B. B.—Homedale, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	25
Covey & Dayton—Cokeville, Wyoming.....	—	—	30
Eastman, Jack—Provo, Utah.....	—	—	5
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	—	—	5
McCoy, W. E.—Buhl, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	—	15
Rhoades, A. Foster—Hanna, Utah.....	—	—	5
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	—	5
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho.....	—	—	10

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21

Rambouillets, Panamas, Targhees,  
Whitefaced Crossbreds and Columbias

#### 291 RAMBOUILLETS

	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
Bagley, Voyle—Aurora, Utah.....	—	—	10
Beal & Sons, George L.—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	25
Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah.....	2	5	30
Christensen & Sons, F. R.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	10
Christensen, Reuel E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	10
Christensen & Sons, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	1	5	5
College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah.....	2	5	5
Davis, Lloyd N.—Brigham City, Utah.....	—	—	5
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah.....	3	5	25
Jensen & Son, Harold M.—Ephraim, Utah.....	1	—	10
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc.— Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	2	5	25
Nielson Sheep Co.—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	30
Olsen, Clifford—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	25
Rasmussen, Gary E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	5
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	1	—	5
Williams, Raleigh—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	—	5
	21	40	230

#### 52 PANAMAS

Horn, Joseph—Rupert, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Laidlaw, Fred M., Inc.—Carey, Idaho.....	—	5	25
Linford, A. R.—Raymond, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Meuleman & Sons, Harry—Rupert, Idaho.....	1	—	5
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	—	—
	2	15	35

#### 10 TARGHEES

Mt. Haggin Livestock Co.—Anaconda, Montana.....	—	5	5
	—	5	5

#### 10 RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

Covey & Dayton—Cokeville, Wyoming.....	—	—	10
	—	—	10

#### 10 RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah.....	—	—	5
Christensen & Sons, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	5
	—	—	10

#### 5 RAMBOUILLET-SUFFOLK CROSSBREDS

Noh, John—Kimberly, Idaho.....	—	—	5
	—	—	5

#### 172 COLUMBIAS

Bradford, Mark—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	2	—	20
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Handley, E. J.—McMinnville, Oregon.....	1	—	5
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah.....	2	5	25
Hanson, Mark B.—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	1	—	20
Howey, Vernon D.—Center, Colorado.....	—	—	5
Kaiser, A. C.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	—	5
Killian, Byron—Salem, Utah.....	—	—	5
Rhoades, A. Foster—Hanna, Utah.....	—	—	5
Shown, R. J.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	2	5	15
State College of Washington—Pullman, Wash.....	—	5	—
Thomas, Pete & Garth—Malad, Idaho.....	2	5	20
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	1	5	—
	12	30	130

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**NATIONAL  
RAM SALE**  
August 20-21, 1958

Aug. 20 SALE SCHEDULE: Aug. 21

Suffolks, Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

Rambouillets, Columbias, Panamas, Targhees and Whiteface Crossbreds

Aug. 20 - Old-Fashioned Hickory Pit Barbecue  
20-21-6th Annual National Wool Show

For Catalogs Write To:

**NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

## Sixth Annual National Wool Show

**T**HE National Wool Show, a companion event to the National Ram Sale which always generates a great deal of interest, is scheduled for August 20 and 21 in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

Wool Show Manager, Russell R. Keetch, Sheep and Wool Specialist at the Utah State University, at Logan, has announced that entries will be coming from all leading wool-producing States.

Cash prizes, trophies and ribbons will be presented to winning fleeces at the show. Trophy awards will be made as follows:

Grand champion fleece by the National Wool Growers Association;

Reserve champion fleece, by the Western Wool Handlers Association;

Best Rambouillet fleece, by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association;

Best Columbia fleece, by the Columbia

Sheep Breeders Association of America;

Best Panama fleece, by the American Panama Registry Association;

Best Targhee fleece, by the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.

Show Manager Keetch stated, "The Wool Show was begun in 1953 and is gaining interest and prestige each year. We again expect to have an outstanding and beneficial National Wool Show."



**EDWIN E. MARSH**

... Sale manager

## Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue

**T**HE Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue—a favorite of young and old alike—will be held in the Ogden Municipal Stadium at 7:00 p.m., August 20. This very popular event is again sponsored by the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce and the National Wool Growers Association.

Plans have already been started to make this year's menu more outstanding than ever before. Naturally, the main item will be barbecued lamb, but many delicious trimmings will also be served. Officials have announced that a variety show will follow the barbecue, and the audience can be assured of a very enjoyable evening.

"This is an excellent opportunity for consignors and buyers to get together for a sociable gathering," stated Ram Sale Manager Ed Marsh, "and we hope everyone attending the sale will come to the barbecue."

Get your tickets at the Coliseum during the National Ram Sale and also at the barbecue. Remember, if you don't come, you'll be the loser!

# Meat Board Reports on Program Activities at 35th Annual Meeting

**M**ORE than 500 people from all segments of the livestock and meat industry attended the 35th annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago, June 19-20. Attendance represented 32 States and Washington, D. C.

R. J. Riddell, Peoria, Illinois, chairman of the Board, presided at the meeting. Guest speakers were Dr. Charlotte M. Young of the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell University, and Homer Davison, president of the American Meat Institute.

The staff of the Meat Board, headed by Secretary-General Manager Carl F. Neumann, reported on all facets of the Board's varied activities in connection with its nationwide program of meat research, education, information and promotion.

R. J. Riddell, Peoria, Illinois, was reelected chairman of the directorate of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Other officers of the Meat Board are John F. Krey, St. Louis, Missouri, vice chairman; Mark Knoop, Troy, Ohio, treasurer; and Carl F. Neumann, Chicago, secretary-general manager.

John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, represents the National Wool Growers Association on the 30-member Board of Directors. He is immediate past president of the Association.

The Board's nationwide program of meat research, education, information and promotion is supported by voluntary contributions of livestock growers and feeders. The contributions, on a per head basis—2 cents per head on cattle; 2/3 cent per head on hogs and calves; and 2/5 cent per head on sheep and lambs—are collected by participating marketing agencies when the animals are sold. These contributions are matched by cooperating packers on a per head basis.

## Summary of Meat Board Activities—1957-58

**Research**—Fifteen research projects are being supported by Meat Board grants-in-aid at leading universities and medical centers. A total of 201 grants-in-aid have supported research into the nutritive value of meat since the Board was organized in 1923.

**Special Meat Promotions.** A major project which the Board was instrumental in setting up and carrying out

during the past year was a special "Give and Serve Meat for Christmas" promotion. The Board is one of the 51 farm and food industry groups and firms which sponsored the National Food Conference, February 24, 1958, and has participated in the "Food Comes First" campaign which was kicked off at the Conference. The Meat Board has continued to work closely with the National Meat Promotion Committee which it helped to organize in 1955 for the purpose of facilitating the cooperative planning of promotion activities for beef, pork, lamb and other foods.

**Television.** During the past year, the Board's meat specialists, home economists and nutritionists, presented 433 programs on meat as guests of tele-

vision stations in 42 States and Canada, plus a major network telecast which was carried on 148 stations throughout the country. In addition, the Board's nine motion pictures on meat had 445 showings on television stations in 36 States. Its exclusive picture and script service was used by 143 stations in 44 States.

During the year the Board produced a series of new short television featurettes on beef, pork and lamb. These were shown at the annual meeting.

**Meat on Film.** There were 50,273 showings—an average of 138 in each 24-hour period—of the Board's motion pictures in the 1957-58 fiscal year. They were seen by nearly 5,000,000 consumers, students and special groups. In addition, professional home economists continue to use the Board's meat cookery filmstrips in their meat teaching programs in high schools, colleges, and universities and in extension work. A total of 39,203 of these filmstrips have now been distributed. Wide use has also been made of the Board's meat identification slides by various educational, professional and youth groups.

**The Press.** The Board regularly provides the food pages of 3,474 daily and weekly newspapers with meat information, menus, recipes and pictures. Special news and feature stories and pictures also go to the nation's press, newspaper syndicates, wire services and magazines. These cover meat research, nutrition, special activities in the interest of meat, and pertinent information regarding the livestock and meat industry.

The Board's service of meat illustrations in color, with accompanying menu and recipe information, is now being used by 35 of the larger daily newspapers throughout the country. This new service was inaugurated a little more than a year ago, in line with the gradual increase in the limited number of newspapers which make use of color.

**College Activities.** Three hundred thirty animal husbandry and meats students from 26 agricultural colleges and universities of 23 States participated in the three undergraduate clinics sponsored by the Meat Board in the spring of 1958. The clinics were held in cooperation with livestock and meat interests at Baltimore, Maryland; St.

(Continued on page 35)

## 1958

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

#### National Association Events

August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.  
August 29: "Miss Wool" Contest: San Angelo, Texas.  
January 26-29, 1959: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

#### Conventions and Meetings

August 14-15: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.  
October 29-31: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Douglas, Wyoming.  
November 9-11: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.  
November 11-13: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.  
December 8-10: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Dallas, Texas.  
January 14-17, 1959: American Cattlemen's Convention, Omaha, Nebraska.  
January 26-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

#### Sales

August 5-6: Washington State Ram Sale, Yakima, Washington.  
August 6: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.  
August 16: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.  
August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.  
September 6: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.  
September 9-10: National Columbia Show and Sale, Douglas, Wyoming.  
September 13: Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.  
September 18: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.  
September 24: Idaho Purebred Sheep Breeders, Inc. Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.  
September 25: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sheep Sale, Dubois, Idaho.

#### Shows

October 17-25: American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.  
October 31-November 9: Grand National Livestock Show, Cow Palace, San Francisco, California.  
November 14-19: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.  
November 28-December 6: International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yard, Chicago.  
January 16-24, 1959: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.  
February 13-22: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.  
February 25-March 8: Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, Houston, Texas.



From this Suffolk flock at Cambridge, Idaho, Lawson Howland will select the tops for the National.

## **A Letter to Wool Growers Tells of**

# **A Tour Through The Ram Country**

Dear Wool Grower:

Within a few weeks it will again be time for the National Ram Sale—one of the things which has kept all of us at the NWGA office working in high gear for the past several months.

Work on this year's sale has been a bit more difficult than usual, however. As most of you know, Executive Secretary and Sale Manager Edwin E. Marsh has been very busy in Washington, D. C. on vital sheep legislation. But he did make it home in early June for the intended purpose of making the ram sale consignor tour. After an extended stay in Washington hotels, he was quite anxious to make the tour, visit consignors and enjoy the scenery on the trip. However, we had scarcely gotten the tour under way, when he was called back to Washington, much to his disappointment and my disadvantage.

The task of making the tour then fell upon my shoulders. To say the least, I was somewhat skeptical of being able to complete the trip—having never met any of the consignors or visited their ranches. Then, too, Ed had a pretty tight tour schedule worked out.

In brief, the tour after Ed's departure for Washington, might be described as a series of all-too-tight timetables, much telephone talk and long stretches of tedious traveling. Had it not been for the gracious help of the

breeders themselves, it would probably not have met with much success. But, let me tell you about it.

I completed my last quarter at the University of Utah on June 4. Bright and early the following morning (for me that's about 8:30) Ed picked me up at my home.

After I had said a quick good-bye to my wife and son, we were on our way to Spanish Fork. We first dropped in on the Olsen Brothers, only one of whom, Snell, was at their sheep pens.

Snell explained that Alden had left that morning, for their Wyoming range with several truckloads of sheep.

Snell quickly invited us to inspect his rams—Suffolks, Suffolk-Hamps and Hamps. Ed and I had just perched ourselves on a fence inside the pens when Snell warned us to move. Move we did! And, just in time to save one of us from being nipped in such a manner that we might have wanted to make the rest of the trip in a standing position. Behind us was a mustang burro the Olsens had picked up on the Arizona desert and which, Snell said, seemed to delight in nipping people.

After the close call, we continued looking at the Olsen rams—from a safer position. Needless to say, the rams were of the usual high Olsen quality. A person needs only one careful check of these big, strong bucks to understand why the Olsens are consistently at or near the top of the National.

Ed and I were just about ready to

leave the Olsen pens when Jack Eastman drove up. Jack, who has been a consignor to the National since 1954, missed last year's sale because of an illness.

He'll be back this year and should have some pretty fair offerings, since he stated he planned to bring his five best Suffolk-Hampshires to the sale.

Snell Olsen accompanied us to the Eastman pens and after that, took us to view the rams of another Olsen brother, Norman, who will be consigning to the National for the first time this year.

Norman had originally planned on becoming a mechanic, but I guess sheep breeding is just too deeply entrenched within the Olsens. Norm's flock is not nearly as large as that of Alden and Snell, but he has some good stock.

We next visited Mark Hanson, one of our Columbia consignors. However, we caught Mark as he was about to sit down for lunch. We made an appointment for later in the afternoon and, after a bite of lunch for ourselves, went to see Mark Bradford, another Columbia breeder.

After we had looked his rams over and taken a few pictures, Mark proudly informed us that one of his rams had topped some recent tests conducted at Utah State University.

It seems that Mark's ram sheared the most wool of any breed represented in the 156-day test—the clip weighing 12 pounds in grease and 7.11 pounds



Suffolks coming to the National from the flock of Mrs. Charles Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho.



The best will be selected from this Columbia flock by Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.



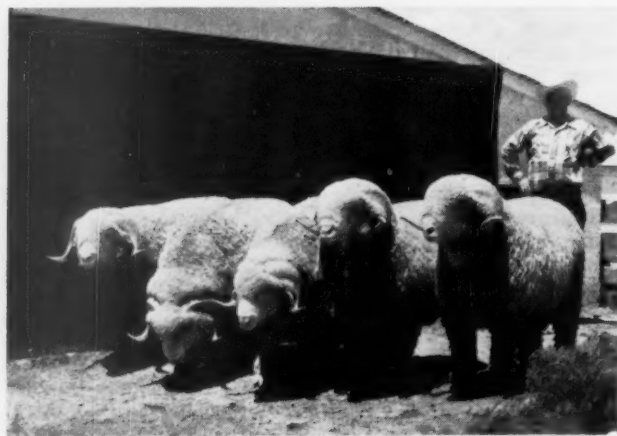
M. W. Becker of Rupert, Idaho, with some of his Suffolk consignment.



Entries from L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho, will be chosen from these Suffolks.



From this group of Suffolks, Reed S. Hymas & Sons, Ovid, Idaho, will select their entries.



Clifford Olsen of Ephraim, Utah, and part of his Rambouillet consignment.



Part of the Suffolk entry of Earl Armacost, Cambridge, Idaho.



Part of the Columbia entries of Pete & Garth Thomas, Malad, Idaho.

clean. The same ram was 12th in weight gained during the period. The test results just about sum up the quality of Bradford Columbias.

From Mark Bradford's place, we went back to see Mark Hanson, who was waiting for us at his pens.

Mark really has some fine looking Columbias this year. His rams are big and rugged, and should be an asset to the sale. His bucks show the 20 plus years' experience he's had in the sheep breeding game. Mark got his start in the business in the middle 30's, raising his own foundation stock, using Dubois rams.

After a bit of talk with Mark, we again took off, to see if we could locate some of the other consignors in the Spanish Fork area. However, we were unable to find Angel Caras, Byron Killian or Raleigh Williams.

Because of the cramped schedule, we were unable to wait long for these men, but did get a look at Angel's Suffolks and Byron's Columbias, and were well pleased with the general appearance of these rams.

From Spanish Fork, we journeyed to Levan, where we saw Farrell Wankier and checked his rams. Farrell has some big, sturdy Suffolks, which appeared to be in tip-top condition.

He was particularly proud of one ram lamb—which he said he might bring to the National if it keeps coming along well. The lamb, though only six months old, was already nearly as big and sturdy looking as some of the fully grown Wankier rams.

We had no sooner finished taking some pictures, when the sky suddenly clouded up—seemingly from out of nowhere—and it started to pour. Ed and I waited out the storm over frosty lemonade; tasty, home-made fudge, and some talk with Farrell, Mrs. Wankier and their daughter.

The downpour, though heavy, was brief and we were soon on our way to Rambouillet country—Ephraim. By the time we arrived there, however, it was much too late to make any visits, but Ed did call as many of the consignors as possible to make tentative appointments for the following day.

The next morning, we stopped at the home of Mrs. George L. Beal and her son, Stanley. Stanley, we were told, was taking care of the irrigating. Sure enough, he was. No sooner had we been told, than Stanley drove up in a truck. When he jumped out, it was quite obvious he had been near water—too near. He was soaking wet from the waist down. We chatted with Mrs. Beal while

waiting for Stanley to change clothes and then traveled out to look at the Beal Rambouillets and get some pictures.

Stanley was quick to separate his top ram, which he proudly exhibited to us. We must, in fairness, admit that Stanley was justified in being proud of this animal. It was, to say the least, an impressive looking ram—large, ruggedly built, open-faced and in full fleece.

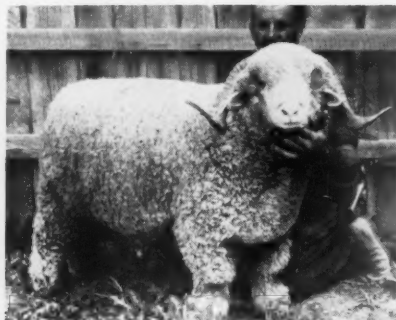
Only a few blocks away, we found Clifford Olsen at his home. Cliff, a big, barrel-chested man, looks just about as tough and strong as his big Rambouillet bucks. When he piled into Ed's Oldsmobile to show us the way out to his pens, the "roomy" front seat suddenly became a little crowded.

As we drove out to the Olsen pens, we got a chance to view Cliff's range land, which just about covers the western slope of the rugged Wasatch Mountains, east of Ephraim. It's no wonder Cliff's rams are conditioned to perfection.

As usual, Cliff has some outstanding rams—rugged, heavy-boned animals with long staple, fine wool. He is a progressive breeder, who believes top quality rams come only through careful, selective breeding. His rams in all



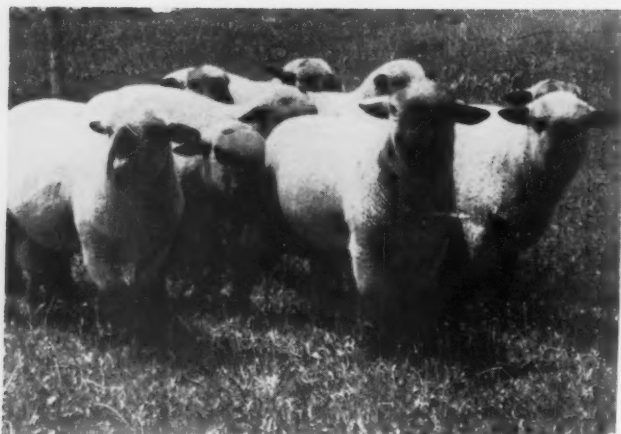
The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, has selected this Rambouillet as one of its stud prospects.



Rambouillet stud coming from the flock of Harold M. Jensen & Son, Ephraim, Utah.



Panama stud ram entered by Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho.



Hampshires consigned by Matthews Brothers of Ovid, Idaho.



Allan Jenkins of Newton, Utah, will pick his entries from this group of Suffolks.

classes—studs, registered and range—bear witness to value of the Olsen breeding program.

After a bite of lunch, we stopped at the Jay Jensen residence, where we were greeted by Jay, his wife, his father and the little Jensens.

Jay and his dad speedily ushered us to the sheep pens where we got a good look at and took some pictures of the Harold Jensen and Son flock.

The Jensens will be consigning a stud to the National for the first time this year. The animal, a huge, raw-boned Rambouillet, was quickly separated from the other rams and examined by us.

It had good confirmation, and a full, fine, long-staple fleece. The Jensen range rams also looked good.

As we readied the camera for some pictures, we received the first hint of the interruptions which were to befall the tour. Ed was wanted on the telephone—a long distance call from the NWGA office in Salt Lake.

President Clyde wanted Ed to return to Salt Lake for a meeting that evening at six o'clock. It was then almost 2:30 p.m. After a quick check of bus and railroad schedules, we found it would be impossible to return to Salt Lake in time other than by car.

So, after taking the pictures of the Jensen rams, we were on our way back to Salt Lake. Our trip into southern Utah had been cut short and, consequently, we failed to visit such long-time and well-known consignors as Voyle Bagley, Dr. John Beal, Adin Nielson, Reuel Christensen, F. R. Christensen and Sons, S. E. Christensen and Son and the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm. We also missed visiting a new consignor to the National, Gary Rasmussen.

On the way back to Salt Lake, we drove through another terrible cloud-burst which, we were later told, did some damage to crops in the area.

When we reached Salt Lake, Ed quickly changed clothes at my home

and rushed to the meeting, which he made just in time.

Sunday Ed phoned to tell me he would definitely have to leave for Washington the following Tuesday and that I would have to make the balance of the tour alone, except for Monday, when he would accompany me on the jaunt into northern Utah and as far as Malad, Idaho.

Despite our good intentions, we failed to get off to an early start Monday morning. Pressing office matters kept Ed busy for several hours and it was late in the a.m. before we got under way.

Traffic between Salt Lake and Brigham City, which is always a problem, seemed to be particularly dense Monday and slowed us down to a snail's pace.

Ed had to stop at the Coliseum in Ogden, to check on several matters. By the time that business was taken care of, it was past noon.

From Brigham City, where we had



Panamas consigned to the National by Joseph Horn of Rupert, Idaho.



L. D. Warfield of Cambridge, Idaho, will select his first consignment to the National from this group of Suffolks.



Rambouillet rams consigned to the National by Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah.



Some of these Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds are entered in the National by W. E. McCoy of Buhl, Idaho.

lunch, Ed called Lloyd Davis, Wynn Hansen and Allan Jenkins, all of whom were at home and expecting us.

When we arrived at Lloyd Davis' ranch, we found him cutting his first hay crop. After a bit of talk, we inspected Lloyd's Rambouillets.

Lloyd consigns only range rams to the National and since his rams were in less than three-months fleece, it was easy to examine their body conformation. Lloyd indicated he would bring his biggest and best to the sale.

By the time we had ended our visit at the Davis' ranch, it was late in the afternoon. Ed was insistent that I attend the formal graduation exercises at the University that evening, so he drove back to Brigham City, where I was to catch a bus.

As we pulled onto the main highway from the Davis spread, we could see a stage coming down the road. Realizing that it would not stop long in Brigham City, Ed pushed down on the accelerator and managed to reach the station well ahead of the bus.

As I rushed across the street to the depot to buy a ticket, I noticed the bus drawing closer. Just as I was about to purchase a ticket from the clerk, I glanced out the window and saw the bus go right by. To my surprise I learned that the schedule had been changed. The stage I was planning to take was now an express run, Portland to Salt Lake.

We then tried the train station and even the airport on the chance of getting a flight back to Salt Lake, but it was of no avail. I tried to convince Ed that it was not essential for me to return for the exercises, but he insisted that I should.

So, Ed got to a phone, called Wynn Hansen, Allan Jenkins and Pete Thomas to tell them we couldn't make it, but that I'd be back the following day, Tuesday, June 10.

Consequently, the tour was a day behind schedule, since Ed had originally planned to be in Rupert on the evening of the 9th.

Tuesday morning I got under way

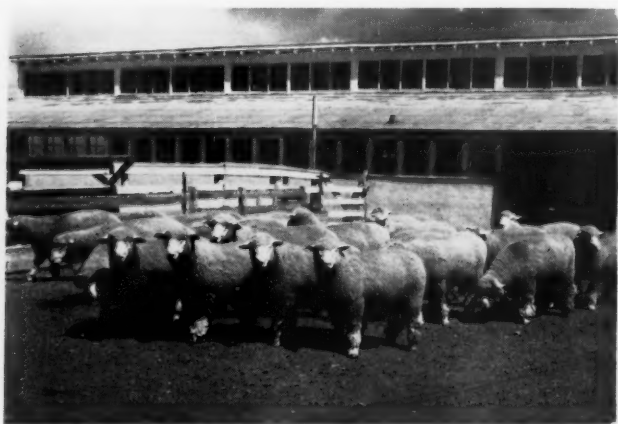
on time and traveled to Fielding, Utah, where I met Wynn Hansen and got a good look at his rams.

Mr. Hansen is no newcomer to the National. He has been consigning rams to the sale for many years. As is generally the case, he has some really serviceable Rambouillets and Columbias. Of course, he will bring his best to the National.

Wynn also gave me a tip that saved me some time and trouble. I was about ready to start around the mountain that lies between Fielding and Newton, where Allan Jenkins lives, when he told me of a shortcut over the mountain. This saved me almost 45 minutes of driving time, even though the mountain road was a bit rougher and dustier than the other route.

When I arrived at Newton, I called the Jenkins residence and learned that Allan had been called away on business. So, back over the mountain I went, having learned the value of a telephone call at the right time and place.

From Garland, just west of Fielding,



From these Columbias, R. J. Shown of Monte Vista, Colorado, will pick his National entries.



Representatives of this new type of sheep will be presented by John Noh of Kimberly, Idaho.



One of Wynn S. Hansen's Columbia stud rams scheduled for the National from Collinston, Utah.

I called Pete Thomas in Malad. Pete wasn't home. I was glad I had thought to call Pete rather than drive all the way to Malad for nothing.

Then, I left for Rupert, where I first visited Joe Horn. It was already quite late when I arrived and though the sky was overcast, it was still light enough to take some pictures and look at his rams.

Mr. Horn, who has been raising Panamas for over 30 years, has some really outstanding rams which he will consign to the National this year. He showed me a couple of handsome registered lambs which appear to be excellent stud prospects for the sale.

The next Rupert consignor whom I visited was Harry Meuleman. By the time I reached his ranch, the sky had become a good deal darker and it had started to sprinkle.

Mr. Meuleman greeted me as I drove up. We lost no time in separating one of his Panama stud prospects from the other rams to get some pictures and give the ram the once-over. As much as Harry tried to help, that's how much his ram caused trouble. We had a terrible time trying to look him over and take a couple of pictures before it started to rain more heavily.

Realizing that further visits in the heavy rain would be useless, I called M. W. Becker from the Meuleman residence to say I would be out the next morning.

The rain continued to fall most of that night, but by morning had stopped. The sky had cleared entirely.

Early Wednesday morning, I stopped at the Becker ranch a few miles east of Rupert. Just one look at those Becker Suffolks and it became apparent why this man consistently sells at or near the top of the National Sale.

His rams have excellent body conformation and are strong and rugged. Quite obviously, his sires are not the product of chance, but rather of an extremely sound breeding program.

We did encounter a bit of trouble in getting some pictures of the Becker rams. The rain of the night before had

made the day pretty muggy. Besides that, there were large swarms of gnats. It was most understandable that the rams didn't feel like posing for pictures.

After leaving the Beckers, I pushed on to Kimberly, where I telephoned the John Noh residence. Mrs. Noh said John was at Filer, where he keeps his sheep.

Not knowing when he would be back or exactly where I could find him, I went to Twin Falls, where I met R. B. Beatty. Mr. Beatty is a most amiable and likable man, with whom one feels at home almost immediately.

After a formal introduction and a short chat, he suggested I stay for lunch. Within a matter of minutes, he had a taste-tantalizing T-bone steak prepared, along with all the trimmings. I've never eaten a steak that was any better.

Even after looking at Mr. Beatty's Suffolks and Suffolk-Hamps, which, by-the-way, are fine-looking rams, I



A Suffolk stud prospect for the National from the flock of Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah.

couldn't help feeling that this man had missed his real calling as a great chef. What a lunch!

Following the meal, I was tempted to just stay at the Beatty ranch, relax and eat, but knowing there was work to be done, got to the telephone and called L. A. Winkle at Filer.

Mr. Winkle said he would be waiting for me at his ranch and that he was expecting John Noh to drop in at any moment.

When I left the Beatty ranch, it was beginning to cloud up again and I had an idea I'd be working in the rain before the day was over.

I managed to find the Winkle ranch without too much difficulty, though I did take a wrong turn and got lost for a minute or two.

As I hopped out of the car, Mr. Winkle was right there to greet me. We lost no time in getting out to look at his rams and take some pictures, as it was threatening to brew up a good storm.

On the way to the sheep pens, I learned that Mr. Winkle had gotten

his start in the purebred sheep business in the early 1930's. He started with Hamps, but currently breeds Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshires.

We had scarcely reached the pens, looked the rams over and taken a few pictures when John Noh joined us. I arranged with John to meet him "down the road a ways" at Bob Blastock's ranch, where John is keeping his new breed.

When John left, I finished my business with Mr. Winkle and chatted with him for a few minutes about the industry. As I left, he extended an invitation for me to drop in at anytime that I might be near Filer in the future.

By the time I got to the Blastock ranch, the entire sky was black and it had started to sprinkle. John Noh was waiting for me and I jumped into his car to drive out and see his rams.

On the way, John, who is a former president of the Idaho Wool Growers, told me about his new breed. He started with a purebred Suffolk stud of his own breeding and crossed it with purebred Rambouillet ewes from the Pauly Ranch of Deer Lodge, Montana, and the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah.

In each case, the offspring were mated back to the purebred Rambouillet ewes. The breed is now  $\frac{7}{8}$  Rambouillet and  $\frac{1}{8}$  Suffolk.

John seemed quite enthused and said this would be the big test year for his breed. He is going to breed the sires of the new breed with dams of the new breed, rather than with the purebred Rambouillets.

The storm finally eased off enough to allow us to get a few pictures and a fast look at the rams. It was difficult to tell much about them. They looked a great deal, of course, like Rambouillets, except that their bodies were a good deal like Suffolks and about 20 percent were polled. It could be that John has come up with something really outstanding in "his" breed.

We had no sooner jumped back into John's car when it began to rain sheets of water—huge, thumping drops.



Rambouillet study entry of George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah.

Since I was unfamiliar with the country, John offered to "guide" me to the McCoy ranch.

I don't believe I have ever seen such a torrential rain. Within a matter of minutes, water was running along the side of the road in streams. At intersections, the water was gurgling and bubbling across the highway in such vast amounts that it looked as if we were crossing a river.

We finally reached the McCoy ranch during what apparently was the height of the storm. In the short dash of about 15 yards from my car to the McCoy house, I got well soaked.

We waited for a few minutes and the rain subsided somewhat. We made a mad dash for the sheep pens and got there just before another deluge poured from the sky.

"Abe," as McCoy's friends call him, told me that before the rains came, a strong wind had ripped part of the roof off his silo, allowing the rain to soak his feed supply.

The rain refused to let up, so we took some pictures of Abe's rams in the pens, where we had looked them over.

Finally, the rain did ease off a bit and I was able to scramble back to the car without becoming too soaked.

Although it was late in the afternoon, I decided I had better try to reach Ontario, Oregon, that night in order to catch up with the schedule. So, I pushed on through Boise, to Ontario, making reasonably good time. However, I think I might have made even better time if I had had pontoons on my car.

Midway between Buhl and Boise I got into a tremendous electrical storm. Lightning danced all around and sometimes the clap of thunder rattled the entire car. Though I knew the storm was bad, I had no idea just how severe it had been until the following morning when I read in the paper at Ontario, that the storm had deluged Boise with 14 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. The storm had caused extensive damage in that area due to flash floods.



Stud Rambouillet prospect of John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah.

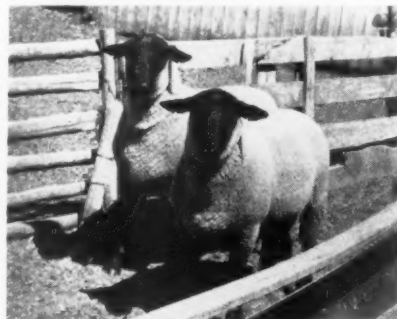
I arrived at Ontario at 10:30 p.m. and, of course, decided the best thing to do would be retire.

The next morning, after breakfast, I called at the C. F. Burger residence. The Burgers still operate their ranch near Payette, but have a lovely residence in Ontario. I arrived just in time to catch Mr. Burger as he was coming home from a night at the ranch.

Mr. Burger quickly discovered that I was completely unfamiliar with the area and kindly offered to drive with me to visit the consignors in the Cambridge area.

On the way to Cambridge, Mr. Burger told me that their area had also been extremely hard hit by constant rains—so much so, in fact, that about 95 percent of the first hay crop had been ruined. Many were the fields of cut hay which were rotting in the rain.

The first stop Mr. Burger and I made in Cambridge was at the residence of Lawson Howland. Lawson, who had been expecting us a day later and did not, of course, know of the changes in



Two of Olsen Brothers' Suffolks headed for the National from Spanish Fork, Utah.

our tour schedule, was in Lewiston on business. However, his wife was home and took us down to see their rams which were near the Weiser River.

From Mrs. Howland, we learned that a new road was being constructed west of Cambridge to the Hell's Canyon Dam. She cautioned us against using my car, since the construction area was a sea of mud and there was considerable danger of being high-centered. She also had to leave, but offered to let us use their pickup truck if we desired.

We undoubtedly would have done this, had we not later bumped into Earl Armacost, who chauffeured us to the ranches of the other consignors.

After we left Mrs. Howland, Mr. Burger and I went to see Tom Burton, whose rams were also near the river.

When we had looked at the sheep, we jumped into my car and drove about 10 or 12 miles to the Burton range east of Cambridge. What a spread it is! What's more, Mr. Burton has it entirely fenced.



Columbia stud entered by Mark B. Hanson of Spanish Fork, Utah.

Following a look at the Burton range, which took us to the line of the next county, we tried to locate Buck Howland and found that he too was out of town on business.

It was at this time that we bumped into Earl Armacost, who graciously offered to take us to his ranch and those of the other consignors in his truck. We quickly accepted.

Mrs. Howland hadn't exaggerated about the condition of the new Hell's Canyon road. In spots it was actually a sea of mire. The risk of running high center in my car would have been great. But, in Mr. Armacost's truck, we breezed through the construction area without a worry.

We first went to the Carl Bumgarner ranch. However, Carl was not at home and wasn't expected back until late that evening. We were given to understand he was in Lewiston on some political matters. We did look at his rams and take some pictures.

At this point of the tour, we were joined by still another person, L. D. Warfield, a new consignor to the National. We motored to his range and looked at his Suffolks.

I don't believe I have ever seen rams that are any bigger. They were quite excited and wouldn't let us get a close look at them. However, from a distance, they looked extremely good. Mr. Warfield stated his top five rams would be National bound in August.

After leaving Mr. Warfield, we trucked on to the Buck Howland ranch, where we got a good look at a couple of Buck's stud prospects and some of his registered and range Suffolks.

They were in a beautiful green pasture, which had a fine fishing stream running through it. It almost looked tempting enough for me to join the rams. Buck has a fine spread.

Then, we continued up the canyon to Earl Armacost's ranch. Earl, too, has quite a spread—meadows, foothills, and rugged mountains for his sheep.

Earl showed us his stud prospects. They were impressive—big, raw-boned



This is the type of Suffolks Carl Bumgarner, Cambridge, Idaho, is bringing to the National.



Suffolk rams of this type are entered by Frank W. Nissen, Esparto, California.



Some Suffolk and Suffolk-Hampshire National prospects of R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho.

bucks. He took us on a short tour of his range and then back into Cambridge.

When we arrived in Cambridge, we took leave of Earl—after thanking him for his help—and started back to Payette and Ontario.

We stopped in Weiser to visit Mrs. Charles Howland. After a bit of difficulty, we located her at the residence of her brother. We chatted for a while and then left for Payette, where we stopped at Mr. Burger's ranch to see his Suffolks.

We looked them over and took some pictures in his sheep pens. Then, we decided to let the rams out and take some more pictures on the rolling hills behind the ranch. Before we knew it, the rams had rushed out of the pen like a shot from a gun and had scampered to the top of the hills. Needless to say, more pictures were out of the question.

We then left the ranch and returned to the Burger residence at Ontario, where Mrs. Burger had a delicious fried chicken dinner ready for us.

I spent a most enjoyable evening with the Burgers, looking at pictures, chatting and watching TV. I slept at their home that night. It was by far the best night's sleep I had on the trip. Breakfast the following morning was as delicious as dinner had been the night before.

The Burgers make a person feel at home. I hated to leave, but had to reach Soda Springs, some 400 miles distant, that night.

I once again had showers accompany me throughout the trip though they were not as severe as those I had encountered on the trip to Ontario.

Early Saturday morning, I telephoned Carl Finch of H. L. Finch and Sons. He was home, and I went directly to his ranch.

When I arrived, he told me how his sheep had been wiped out by flourine poisoning. For the first time since the National Ram Sale was founded in 1916, there will not be a consignment from H. L. Finch and Sons.

Carl did have some outstanding ram lambs, which were not poisoned. These he is bringing along in preparation for the 1959 National.

From Soda Springs, I journeyed to Ovid where I first stopped at the Reed Hymas ranch. Reed greeted me at the door and took me around to look at his rams. From the looks of things, Reed should once again have a quality consignment of Suffolks to bring to the National.

I then went to see C. N. Carlsen, who had just left to take care of some business in Montpelier. However, one of

the Carlsen boys took me to see their rams.

They were in pasture, a couple of miles from the Carlsen ranch. The rams were apparently too frightened or excited to allow me to get close to them, but from what I saw at a distance, they should be in good shape by sale time.

From there, I went to Hampville ranch, home of the Matthews Brothers. There was no doubt as to how cordially I would be received after the first handshake. I knew from that moment why these men are called the "friendly" Matthews Brothers.

We went right out to look at their rams. Believe me, the Matthews have some more outstanding Hamps for the National. Their rams are big and have top-notch body conformation.

By this time, it was becoming late and I still had to try to catch Pete Thomas at Malad, and Allan Jenkins at Newton. I thought for a while I'd have to go all the way around the mountain to Malad, but I learned differently. W. K. Matthews and his wife were going to Preston and told me to follow. Over the mountain top we went, through some of the most scenic country of the tour. When we got to Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews told me how to reach Malad. That little cutoff and word of advice saved me 50 miles and an hour's time.

At Malad, I phoned Pete Thomas. He came to meet me and we drove to his ranch, where I met his son, Garth. Pete and Garth are partners in their Columbia business now—and it looks as though it will continue to be a highly successful operation.

Last year, Pete's Columbias topped all white-faced breeds at the National. If you can tell by looking at rams, this year's offerings should do plenty well again.

From Malad, I traveled to Garland, where I called Allan Jenkins. He was home, so I hopped over the mountain trail from Garland to Newton.

Mr. Jenkins is grooming some good Suffolks for the National. Allan, who is currently president of the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association, has used some outstanding breeding stock in his flock, including several imported sires.

After chatting a bit, I left the Jenkins ranch bound for Salt Lake and home.

Making the tour was quite an experience. It was a long and tiring 10 days of travel, but also a very enlightening and enjoyable trip.

I learned a great deal about rams—all of the breeds—and discovered that there just aren't people who come any-

(Continued on page 37)



C. N. Carlsen & Sons of Ovid, Idaho, will select their entries from these Suffolks.



C. F. Burger's consignment will come from these Suffolks grown at Ontario, Oregon.



Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon, are entering Suffolks like these.

# ASPC Lists 'Whys,' 'Wherefores' of Current Promotion Program

**B**EHIND the scenes of the advertising program conducted by the American Sheep Producers Council for sheepmen throughout the country, are hours of hard work on promotion by an experienced field staff in various marketing areas.

Lamb use is curtailed in many areas of the country largely because of the distorted pattern of distribution, which tends to dump temporary oversupplies of lamb in certain markets while other potentially good lamb markets are starved. For this reason, lamb advertising and promotion are concentrated in 19 metropolitan markets rather than nationwide.

In addition, lamb promotion and advertising is largely a program of education, since there is a surprising lack of knowledge on the part of housewives—and meat cutters—concerning the many cuts of lamb and how they should be prepared and served.

Advertising alone will not do the complete job of encouraging greater consumption of lamb. Instead, it takes a thorough, well-planned and coordinated program of promotion, merchandising and advertising to do the job well. Much has been seen and said about the advertising side of the picture, but let's look behind the scenes at the men and women in the field who spend countless hours with all segments of the meat and food industry to insure that the advertising will receive the greatest acceptance and cooperation.

Four departments make up the operating force of the Council. The advertising department designs and arranges for publication of consumer advertising in grocery trade publications, in food magazines, in newspapers, and on radio and television in order to forcibly bring the consumers' attention to lamb.

The merchandising department acts as a liaison between Council activities and packers, meat purveyors and retailers who are interested in one phase or another of the lamb merchandising chain. Merchandising men also contact hotels and restaurants to urge their cooperation in promoting lamb.

Consumer service department personnel work closely with schools and colleges, with women's groups of all kinds, with hospitals and institutions, and with food editors of newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations.

The education and information department tells the story of Council activities to all segments of the livestock and meat industry, besides providing many educational tools for other departments.

Eight trained lamb merchandising men act as personal representatives of the Council in their dealings with packers and retailers. Let's follow one of these lamb merchandising men through a typical day's work.

Gene Blish is lamb merchandising specialist for the Denver, Salt Lake City and Houston areas. Blish may have an eight o'clock appointment with a packing house manager at the Denver stockyards. There he explains to the manager that the Council is about to open an intensive merchandising campaign for the Denver area. He shows him the carefully planned advertising schedules which coincide with the heaviest supplies of lamb on the Denver market. He shows him the different point-of-purchase posters which the Council produces, displaying a dozen different cuts of lamb. He shows him the new recipe folders which are available to retailers as hand-out material for their customers. He shows the grease-resistant inserts and heat seals, each a recipe for a different lamb cut.

Having reviewed this story, the packing house manager is usually willing to cooperate to the fullest extent. He may order a supply of printed mer-

chandising material from Mr. Blish. This program will give him and his route salesmen a better opportunity of selling larger quantities of lamb close to the packing plant, avoiding costly freight charges.

Having finished his first conference, Gene immediately proceeds to another meeting that he has set up with a head meat buyer for a major chain of stores. This meeting has been arranged some time in advance because Gene wants to show a new film developed by the Council, "There's Good Money In Lamb," which illustrates different ways of cutting lamb profitably. The head meat buyer may have arranged for a dozen of his meat department managers to be there. Gene shows the film and gives a short, informative talk on Council activities and offers his personal assistance to each of the meat department men. He also shows them the Council's "Lamb Cutting & Merchandising Manual"—the only complete cutting manual ever designed exclusively for lamb.

He has to hurry from there to a luncheon meeting where he has been asked to explain the Council program to a Chamber of Commerce committee. He illustrates his talk with a set of color slides developed by the Council.

After the luncheon meeting, Gene spends the afternoon calling on approximately a half dozen retail meat-market managers in the city. To each of these men he explains advertising schedules of the coming lamb campaign and offers them supplies of all the point-of-purchase material, as well as recipe folders which come complete with a handy holder that can be attached to any meat case. He offers his help in setting up an attractive lamb



Gene Blish, ASPC lamb merchandising man, checks the lamb display at Busley's Supermarket in Denver as one of the many contacts he makes with packers and retailers. Blish has provided Meat Manager Vic Thibault with the point-of-purchase posters shown in the background.

display. He encourages retailers to feature lamb in their own food advertising as a tie-in with the Council's advertising program.

Having finished his day, Gene now has to complete and file written reports with the Council headquarters on every call he has made. With this report go suggestions for future contact or action with these same people, requests for any special assistance from the headquarter office. Gene, like other fieldmen, may make as many as 60 calls in a week.

The home economists, although hired on a part-time basis, often put in a full day of hard work in the various promotion cities. In Cleveland, Ohio, Jean Schnelle, the home economist for the Council, may start by spending an hour at one of the large high schools where she talks with 40 students in a home economics class. She shows them the new Council film, "Let's Have Lamb," an entertaining story of the remarkable variety of dishes available from lamb. She gives recipes and other informational material to each student and before leaving, makes arrangements for future appearances before other classes. Mrs. Schnelle also informs the teacher of educational films on lamb available for her classroom use at any time. From this meeting, she proceeds to a woman's club meeting where she distributes recipes and calls attention to the good supply of lamb now available in Cleveland food stores.

From the club, Mrs. Schnelle hurries to a luncheon engagement with the food editor of a Cleveland paper. She offers this food editor prepared stories which feature lamb in an editorial way, and offers to supply her with a large quantity of lamb recipe folders for hand-out or mail-out. In the evening, she has an appointment set up with another large women's organization where she cooks lamb shish-kebabs on little skewers and distributes them along with recipes before she shows a lamb film.

While the home economists do not make as many contact calls as the merchandisers, they do contact many groups with far-reaching effect. One of the home economists recently set up a full week schedule at a 4-H Club summer camp where she will hold four classes each day for five days. Each class is expected to number nearly 100 girls—or a grand total of 2,000 girls.

"We have an excellent field staff working for us," declared G. N. Winder, president of the Council, "and with the cooperation of all segments of the industry, we can have the finest program ever developed for an agricultural industry."



## LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

*from American Sheep Producers Council*

ASPC'S newest recipe folder is devoted to lamb barbecuing. It coincides with the Council's advertising program during July—outdoor cookery.

The Sunday magazine section of the New York News, June 22, includes a feature on lamb. Entitled, "Three Days of Lamb," it tells how to prepare a leg of lamb for Sunday dinner in a different way and then use the remainder for a supper dish of lamb with tomato salad and a noodle loaf.

Lamb promotion efforts in the New York City area are off to a fine start with unusually good cooperation from the packers and retailers. Besides the high consumer usage in the New York area, more lamb is loaded aboard passenger ships there than at any other port in the country. Cool weather has helped bolster lamb sales in the East.

In Chicago and Milwaukee, packers

report a big increase in lamb sales both in cut and carcass form. This increased sale of lamb in this part of the country has diverted lamb from the East Coast.

A Milwaukee chain reported an increase in their lamb sales from 7,000 to 12,000 pounds a week. A large packer in Chicago states their lamb sales are 52 percent ahead of last year in that market, and a Milwaukee packer reports a 62 percent increase. A new idea gaining acceptance in the Chicago area is the breast of lamb stuffed with ground lamb and frozen and sliced.

Continued interest is being shown from the hotel, restaurant and institution trade in the Council's recent innovation of the Roast Royale—a boned, rolled and tied shoulder.

The Los Angeles city schools, which were provided prints of the Council's film, "Let's Have Lamb," this spring, have made excellent use of the film in 558 city schools. There were 73 showings with a total attendance of 8,290 in a five-week period.

New small exhibits on wool and lamb are available for meetings and county fairs throughout the country through the American Sheep Producers Council. Twenty exhibits have been prepared for distribution to individuals or organizations desiring them. The exhibits measure 3' x 8' when opened for display, and weigh about 15 pounds. Ohio is making excellent use of these exhibits through Ralph A. Grimshaw, secretary of the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association. Grimshaw is using four of the exhibits to distribute to county fairs in the State. Recipe folders and other hand-out materials are distributed in conjunction with the exhibits.

### JUNE PARITY PRICES

PARITY price for wool as of June 15, 1958, was 70.8 cents. This was .2 cents below parity for May (71.0) but 5.4 cents above parity for June, 1957 (65.4). The average wool price received by farmers in June this year was 37.7 cents. This was 53 percent of parity. In June 1957 it was 55.4 cents, or 85.2 percent of parity.

For lamb, parity price for June was \$26; for May, \$26.10; and for June 1957, \$24.90. The average price received by farmers for lambs in June this year, \$21.20, was 82 percent of parity.

### Clyde a Candidate for Recreation Post

THE name of President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association has been submitted to President Eisenhower for appointment to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

This Commission is being set up by the President under authority granted in Public Law 85-470. It will be bipartisan in character, composed of four members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives, together with seven citizens appointed by the President. The chairman of the Committee will be named by the President.

This Commission is authorized to conduct a nationwide inventory and evaluation of all outdoor recreational resources on public lands and other land and water areas of the United States. This study is to be completed by December 31, 1959. The Commission will then make recommendations to improve and expand facilities to adequately take care of increasing numbers of people who spend their vacations in National Parks and Forests.

The only Commission appointments made at this time are Senators Frank Barrett (Wyoming), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico), and Richard L. Neuberger (Oregon).

## Middle East Crisis May Bolster Market

July 22, 1958

**T**HE serious situation in the Middle East may create a strong wool market. Activity thus far seems to have been concentrated in the futures market. Fluctuations there have been wide. For instance, on Thursday, July 17, wool was off 6 to 25 points at New York, according to the Wall Street Journal of that date. On Friday, wool was up 22 to 34 points at New York, and on Monday, July 21, it was off 24 and up one point at New York. An AP comment on the wool top and wool futures market carried by the Salt Lake Tribune on July 21, was that "traders felt that the situation in the Middle East was less tense than last week. Losses extended to 4½ cents a pound before the markets recovered part of the decline on dealer buying and some commission house covering."

In the spot market, there has been little reaction to the Middle East difficulty. However, there are a few interesting sidelights. The California Livestock News of July 15 reported that the Cal-Wool Marketing Association was offering advance payments of 53 cents per pound for 12 months' wool along the southern Oregon Coast where Lincoln and other long wools are produced, and for some Humboldt County, California wools. This type of wool has been used for paper maker felt purposes, and was in great demand during World War II when wool shipments from South America could not be made. The 53-cent offer was reported as including the assignment to the Co-op of the incentive payment. Also, some increased demand for fine wools is reported from Wyoming.

Most topmakers, the Daily News Record of July 15 said, have raised their prices on all but medium grade tops. This increase might be due, it was said, to the fact that some mills have taken blanket orders for the fall of 1959, which is believed to be the earliest that such orders have been placed. One topmaker reported wool tops sold as far ahead as March, 1959.

Even before the war scare predictions were current that the wool market might be 6 to 8 cents per grease pound higher by late winter or early spring. A similar sentiment is also expressed in a July 9 report from Elliot W. Brown, sales manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, as follows:

"Due to the summer holidays we find the mills at the moment rather reluctant buyers. We have been able to sell a little graded fine wool however at \$1.15, a little graded half blood at \$1.05, some graded three-eighths at 95 cents and some quarter blood at 90 cents. We recently sold a graded line of Fine French Combing at \$1.10/1.12. Practically all of these sales were made to mills and we feel that as the fall approaches, we could easily see somewhat firmer prices and higher levels."

July 1 stocks are lower than a year ago. Stocks of apparel wools in all hands in the United States on July 1, 1958, were estimated by the Exchange Service Bureau to have amounted to 157.8 million clean pounds. This compares with the revised total for July 1, 1957 of 160.5 million clean pounds. The July 1 total includes estimates for two months' pulled wool production, four months' duty-paid imports, and two months' consumption. Total exports through the first three months of 1958 are deducted from total stocks available. At the current rate of consumption, stocks appear more than adequate for several months' needs, according to the Weekly Wool Trade Report, July 2, 1958, of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc.

Another favorable factor is that

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1958

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)		
		%			%	%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.10—1.15	56	\$ .49— .51	59	\$ .45— .47	64 \$ .40— .41
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47— .50	60	.42— .44	65 .37— .39
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.00—1.05	56	.44— .46	61	.39— .41	66 .34— .36
<b>One-half Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	51	.52— .54	54	.48— .51	57 .45— .47
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	52	.48— .50	55	.45— .47	58 .42— .44
<b>Three-eighths Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.90—1.00	48	.49— .52	51	.44— .49	54 .41— .46
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .95	49	.43— .49	52	.41— .46	55 .38— .43
<b>One-quarter Blood:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.90— .95	46	.49— .51	48	.47— .50	50 .45— .48
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .90	47	.45— .48	49	.43— .46	51 .42— .44
*Low-quarter Blood:	.85— .90	41	.50— .53	43	.49— .51	45 .47— .50
*Common & Braid	.80— .85	40	.48— .51	42	.46— .50	44 .45— .48

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.15	57	.45— .49	59	.43— .47	61 .41— .45
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.10	59	.41— .45	61	.39— .43	63 .37— .41

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

<b>Fine:</b>						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.20	54	.53— .55	58	.48— .50	62 .44— .46
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.20	55	.50— .54	59	.45— .49	63 .41— .44
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.05—1.15	57	.45— .49	61	.41— .45	65 .37— .40
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.05—1.15	55	.47— .52	58	.44— .48	61 .42— .45
*Fall (% and over).....	.90—1.00	56	.40— .44	59	.37— .41	62 .34— .38

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.

woven and worsted fabrics coming into this country for the rest of the year will pay higher tariff duty. The increase in most instances is from 25 to 45 percent. This is the ad valorem duty which is paid in addition to the 37½ cents per pound specific tariff. The breakpoint quota of 14.2 million pounds was filled the first week of July.

Wool prices this fall will depend to a large extent upon prices paid at the opening of the Australian auctions late in August. Conjectures are that, under existing circumstances, such prices will be higher than in June closings. A factor here is the drop of 42 million pounds in the weight of the Australian 1958-59 wool clip. This estimate was made recently by the National Council of Woolselling Brokers at Sydney, according to the Commercial Bulletin of July 12. The decline in production is attributed mainly to the drought during the growing season. Because of the drought and the sale of a large part of the past year's clip early in the season, Australia only has a limited amount of carryover wool.

The average price for the 1957-58 Australian season, it is believed, will be close to 60 cents. This compares with the average of 74 cents per pound in the 1956-57 season and 57 cents per pound in the 1955-56 season.

#### WESTERN WOOL SALES AND CONTRACTING

##### CALIFORNIA:

The Central Coast Counties Wool Pool sold 30,000 pounds of wool around the middle of June at 37.1 cents for 12 months', 30.6 cents for lamb's wool, and 11.25 cents for tags.

##### IDAHO:

An eastern Idaho clip was reported purchased recently at 43 cents per grease pound, f.o.b. shipping point. This clip is considered one of the better clips of the State. It is largely half and three-eighths blood, but also includes some fine wool.

##### MONTANA:

There has been quite a bit of activity in Montana since our last report. The final week of June, 4,000 fleeces in the Cascade area sold at 47½ cents a pound. A local pool of 380,000 pounds at Big Timber brought 44.67 cents a pound. Some 23,300 pounds of wool was also sold that week at various points in the State in a price range of 37 cents for 400 fleeces to 40.85 cents for the Madison-Jefferson Pool of 14,000 fleeces.

Early in July, 42 to 45 cents was paid for lots of various sizes in the Chinook

area. The high figure was paid for 4,300 fleeces.

Around the middle of the month, sales of 21,100 fleeces were reported. The price range was from 38 cents paid for 1,200 fleeces in the Malta area to 43 cents paid for around 6,800 fleeces. A reputation Chinook clip of 90,000 pounds sold at 45.17 cents. The Stevensville Pool of 110,000 pounds brought 44.66 cents. Most of the sales made around the middle of the month were in a price range of 38 to 43 cents.

##### OREGON:

A Lakeview ranch pool of around 30,000 pounds, largely half blood and three-eighths, but with some fine and quarter blood wool, sold around July 11 at 41¼ cents a grease pound. Willamette Valley ranch wool was being sold to Oregon mills and dealers at 40 cents, f.o.b. shipping point.

##### SOUTH DAKOTA:

In northwestern South Dakota, small clips totaling about 37,000 pounds sold early in July from 36¾ to 43¾ cents per grease pound.

##### TEXAS:

Good 12 months' wool continued to sell at the middle of the month from 48 to 50 cents, grease basis to the warehouse. The clean landed Boston price on these wools is estimated at \$1.10 to \$1.15. Some eight months' wool was moving around 47½ cents with an estimated clean price delivered Boston of \$1.05. At mid-month, it was reported that original bag 12 months' wool was held in strong hands around \$1.15 clean basis and 8 months' at around \$1.06.

##### UTAH:

One of Utah's largest clips was sold at 38.1 cents early in July at a sealed bid sale. The bulk of this clip grades three-eighths.

##### WYOMING:

A rise in inquiry for fine wool was reported at the middle of July. One sheepman had been offered \$1.15 for the fine wool end of his clip. A Douglas clip was sold early in the month. The ewe wool brought 46 cents and the yearling, 40 cents. The clip also included some wool from ewes recently purchased from another outfit. For this wool, 37 cents was paid. A 5,000-fleece clip at Cody was purchased at \$1.125 per pound, clean basis landed Boston. At Buffalo, 30 cents per pound was paid for 2,000 yearling fleeces and at Casper, 2,100 fleeces sold at 38 cents per grease pound.

\$154.41 Average

## San Angelo Sale Sets Price Record

**T**HE 22nd Annual San Angelo (Texas) Rambouillet Ram Sale held June 26 set an all-time high for prices. The over-all average was \$154.41 for the 166 rams that were sold there.

Top price was \$1,070 which Harlan Wall and Tom Seal of the Mile High Ranch of Yesa, New Mexico, paid to get an outstanding four-tooth polled sire that was bred and consigned by Clinton Hodges, a young Sterling City breeder.

The 20 stud rams averaged \$347.50 per head, while the 30 rams in 10 ABC pens brought an average of \$213.61.

Rushing Sheffield, San Angelo manager of the sale, said the over-all average was the highest in the 22-year history of the sale.

Second high price of the sale was another Hodges ram, a 2-tooth animal of an ABC pen. This ram was purchased by Scotty Menzies, young Menard ranchman and a former 4-H Club boy, on a bid of \$725.

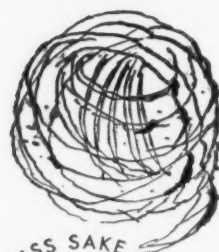
Number of rams sold in the auction was about the smallest in the history of the sale and some ranchmen needing rams went away empty handed.

Manuel and Ramon Diego were the top buyers of the sale. They purchased 21 head, including four stud rams, for a total of \$4,330. The Diego brothers are from Piedras Negras, and have been buyers at previous sales in San Angelo.

Other major buyers were Leasel Harris, San Angelo, who got 20 head on bids totaling \$1,950 and Reynolds and Asbill who bought five rams for a total of \$925. Reynolds and Asbill are buyers from Yesa, New Mexico.

In the bidding on the high-priced Hodges ram there were half a dozen or more prospective buyers at the start who were giving signals to Lem Jones of Copperas Cove, the auctioneer.

Buyers of stud rams included Dr. Belcher; the Diego Brothers; J. B. Miller of Ozona, who paid \$600 for a Miles Pierce, Alpine, animal; Lucian Hinds of Comstock; M. B. (Sonnie) Noelke, Sr., of Mertzen; Malone Mitchell, Jr., of Sanderson; Jim Cox of Eden; T. R. Jones of Eldorado; J. G. Brite & Son of Del Rio; John Dooley of Uvalde, and Rushing Sheffield of San Angelo.



## Your Auxiliary President Reports

St. Onge,  
South Dakota  
July 15, 1958

**T**HIS week the opportunity came directly to the women of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest States to endorse the renewal of Section 708 of the National Wool Act without amendment. Telegrams were sent to the presidents and contest directors of each of the participating States by Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association, urging the ladies to wire their Senators to pass this bill with Section 708 as it was originally written.

The ladies responded to the call, and if their participation in this matter is considered, the future of Section 708 is secure. We know how vital it is to the Make It Yourself With Wool contest, the National Miss Wool program, and the Eat More Lamb campaign to have the financial assistance that comes through the American Sheep Producers Council. This incentive payment plan has been a boon to the sheep industry. We must increase the advertising power of wool and lamb. This is the age of extensive advertising which has proved to be economically sound.

Our two new Auxiliaries, Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Auxiliary and the Women's Auxiliary of Iowa State Sheep Association, are making great strides forward. Wisconsin's president and contest director, Mrs. W. B. Hughes, Janesville, and Mrs. M. B. Zeiner, Des Moines, presi-

Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent, R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon

dent, and Miss Dorothy Smith, Cantril, contest director for Iowa, have set up Articles of Incorporation to govern their State auxiliaries. They have sent out letters to interested women encouraging membership. The contest is as popular in these States as it has proved to be in all the others. Wisconsin will be entering the National Style Revue for the first time this year in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29, 1959.

There is also a lot of enthusiasm in the Eat More Lamb crusade in these States. They will be working with the National Lamb Chairman, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, in the promotion of lamb.

Recent communication with Mrs. M. J. (Ferne) Overacker, contest director for California, tells how much the interest in the contest and lamb promotion increased the past year. A lamb booth in the fair was a prize winner. Much out-of-door cooking with lamb is demonstrated in California where the climate is ideal for such events. My greatest desire and hope is that California will have a women's auxiliary to carry on the programs of the National Auxiliary in the near future.

Many of the Auxiliary States have taken an active part in the National Miss Wool Promotion. The girls selected will proudly represent their

States in the Miss Wool Pageant in San Angelo, Texas, the week of August 24 through 29.

I wish to express to each of you officers who compiled the final ASPC financial report not only my words of appreciation but those of the executive staff of the ASPC for the splendid job you did with your reports. The money has not come in as of July 16, but it will be along soon. You will receive your checks and agreements as soon after we get the money as humanly possible. The substantial increase in each check will help you promote more sewing with wool. As soon as a State submits a lamb program to us, a check of \$250 will be sent for that special promotion. The lamb agreements will accompany the check. I hope you will make a good showing of the money set up for lamb promotion, so that in another year the ASPC will be so pleased with your efforts they will volunteer a greater allocation for lamb.

If you have your dates set for your State Make It Yourself With Wool contest, will you please report to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine which will publish the date and place of each Style Revue.

Please contact the Lamb Chairman, Mrs. Chipman, on your lamb promo-

(Continued on page 34)



Meeker, Colorado, held its annual range call rodeo, July 4-5. A parade with the theme, "Echoes of the Past," was a part of the celebration on the 4th. The Rio Blanco Wool Growers Association participated in this. Their entry, which took first prize for organizations, represented Escalante and his party who in 1776 were searching for a shorter route from the missions in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to those in Monterey, California.

(Picture and story furnished by Mrs. Vern Green of the Wool Growers Auxiliary)

## HONEY GLAZED SIRLOIN LAMB STEAKS

(Makes 4 servings)

- 4 sirloin lamb steaks, about 1-inch thick
- Salt and pepper
- 1 egg, beaten
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup honey
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lemon juice
- $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon nutmeg

Sprinkle steaks with salt and pepper. Broil 3-4 inches from source of heat, or cook on outdoor grill 10 minutes. Combine remaining ingredients; mix well. Turn steaks. Brush with honey mixture. Cook 5-7 minutes.

## LAMB JERKY

This is the way W. H. Steiwer, former president of the National Wool Growers Association, prepares lamb jerky:

"I cut up a shoulder of lamb, brine it and then smoke it in the 'Little Scout Master' electric 'smokehouse,' made in Alhambra, California. My recipe is:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon water
- 2 cups salt
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup apple juice
- 8 or 10 dashes Worcestershire
- 6 or 8 dashes Tobasco

"Stir well while bringing to a boil. Cut up lamb into half-inch wide strips. Boil these about five minutes in the brine. Remove and while still wet, season highly with pepper. Let the lamb stand at room temperature for an hour or more, then smoke on racks for 16 to 20 hours. Let stand at room temperature for at least 20 hours. The longer it stands the better it gets."

## SMOKED MUTTON

James A. "Sandy" Laidlaw of the J-L Sheep Company at Rupert, Idaho, has an idea which he thinks might help sell mutton. He writes:

"I had a big fat dry ewe—a wether could be used—cured at a commercial plant. The butcher treated the meat the same way that pork is cured and smoked. The meat is red and delicious, either raw or just warmed up.

"It makes excellent meat for sheep camps in the spring when fresh meat will not keep and lambs are too small to butcher. The cost is cheap compared with the purchase price of ham and bacon."

## Lamb Dish of the Month

here's a  
sure-fire  
summer time  
palate-  
pleaser:

tomatoes  
stuffed with  
vegetable  
salad,  
crusty bread,  
your choice  
of an  
ice-cold  
beverage  
and . . .



## Grilled Lamb Kebabs

ENJOY the pleasure of outdoor eating during the summer season. Supper's fun for the whole family when everyone pitches in to help.

Setting up the grill may be assigned to the man of the house. Let the youngsters make salad, assemble kebab ingredients, pour the beverage, or do whatever jobs suit their ages. In selecting kebab makings, start with lamb shoulder and add a variety of vegetables.

Tender lamb shoulder is an ideal cut for grilling, and lends a delicious flavor to the vegetables.

### Grilled Lamb Kebabs

(Makes 6 servings)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3 cups diced lamb shoulder<br>( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cubes) | 12 small onions, cooked                       |
| 1 medium-sized eggplant, diced                             | 12 small mushrooms                            |
| 1 medium-sized green pepper, diced                         | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or margarine, melted |
|  | Salt and pepper to taste                      |

Arrange lamb, eggplant, green pepper, onions and mushrooms on skewers. Brush with butter or margarine. Broil 3-4 inches from source of heat, or cook on outdoor grill, 7-8 minutes, or until lamb is desired degree of doneness.

Turn kebabs during broiling period. Brush with butter or margarine frequently during broiling period. Season with salt and pepper.

Another lamb idea for the warm weather is a loaf of ground lamb and pineapple. Bake it in the cool of the morning; refrigerate and serve cold at supper-time. Sliced tomatoes and potato salad go well with the lamb loaf.

### Lamb Pineapple Loaf

(Makes 4 servings)

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 pound ground lamb             | 1 egg, beaten               |
| 1 cup packaged bread stuffing   | $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| 1 9-ounce can pineapple tidbits | Pepper to taste             |

Combine all ingredients; mix well. Press into 9 x 5 x 3-inch loaf pan. Bake in a slow oven (300°) about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Drain off drippings.



## Lamb Prices Drop During Early July; Level Off; Remain Stable

July 23, 1958

**S**PRING slaughter lamb prices, which had climbed to a two-year high in late June, dropped from \$1 to \$3 at most major terminal outlets during early July. Following the decline, prices leveled off and remained stable during most of the month.

Despite the decline, July prices were still higher than those paid in July 1957.

The market during July was relatively settled and apparently, reasonably stable. Market strength was attributed to the continued trend of small market receipts and a general decrease in the supply of all red meats. Wholesale dressed lamb prices, however, also dropped from \$1 to \$3 during the month.

Old crop slaughter lamb prices dipped slightly, with drops of 50 cents to \$1 recorded at most major terminals. Slaughter ewes closed the month steady to instances of 50 cents higher to 50 cents lower. Feeder lambs ended steady to \$1 higher at most markets. Choice and prime grade spring slaughter lambs sold in a range of \$22 to \$28 during the month, with the high being received at Chicago on July 1, and the low at Ft. Worth and Ogden on July 7 and 8. The average price paid for choice and prime grades during the month was \$24 to \$26 at Chicago, \$23.50 to \$25.50 at other Cornbelt markets, \$24 to \$24.75 at Denver, \$22.25 to \$22.75 at Ogden, and \$22.25 to \$23 at Ft. Worth.

In good and choice grade spring slaughter lambs, the high price for July was recorded at Chicago on the 14th and 17th, when \$26.25 was paid. The low for the month was also recorded on July 17, when \$20 was paid at Ogden. Average prices paid for good and choice grade spring lambs during the month were \$22 to \$25.50 at Chicago, \$21 to \$24.50 at other Cornbelt markets, \$23 to \$24.25 at Denver, \$21 to \$21.75 at Ogden, and \$22 to \$23 at Ft. Worth.

Slaughter ewes closed the month about as they opened at most major markets. Good and choice grade ewes brought \$5.25 to \$7 at terminal markets which handled these grades. The high was received at Omaha, the low at Ogden. Cull and utility grades ranged in price from \$3.50 at Denver, to \$7.50 at Ft. Worth. The Ft. Worth price for utility ewes was higher than those paid

at other terminal markets for good and choice grade ewes. No choice grade ewes were handled at Ft. Worth.

Good and choice grade spring feeder lambs sold in a July price range of \$20 to \$24.50 at the 12 major markets. The average price paid for these grades was \$21 to \$23.25. The low price of \$20 was paid at Denver on July 1, and at Ogden, on July 16, while the high was received at Omaha on July 3, 10 and 17.

Spring feeders, grading medium to good, sold at \$16 to \$23.50. The high was recorded at Omaha on July 3, 10 and 17, while the low was recorded at Ft. Worth on July 3. The average price for the month was from \$18.50 to \$21.50.

### Country Sales and Contracting CALIFORNIA

Reports from California indicate that in early July at least 23 loads of good and choice fed and clover pastured shorn lambs with No. 2 pelts sold at \$22.50 to \$23.25 per head.

During the same period, the sale of 6 to 8 loads of choice, shorn, fed lambs with No. 2 pelts and scaling 100- to 105-pounds was reported in south-central California. These lambs brought \$24 per head, with 5 percent shrink.

In northern California, over 15 loads of good to mostly choice clovered and fed spring slaughter lambs sold for \$22.50 to \$23. Several other loads of spring slaughter lambs, weighing 105- to 106-pounds, sold at \$23.50, mostly with 4 percent shrink or the equivalent.

Also in early July, some 2,000 good and choice whitefaced, 90-pound wether lambs were contracted for immediate delivery f.o.b. Nevada, at \$20.50 straight across. Contracted for July and August delivery were some 10,000 head of mountain lambs in northern California. These lambs brought \$21 straight across.

### COLORADO

During the week of July 7-11, the sale of 3,000 sorted fat lambs at \$24.25 to \$24.75 was reported in the San Luis Valley. These lambs weighed off truck, after a 50- to 75-mile haul to packing plants.

Reports from northern Colorado during the week of July 14-18, state that 17,000 feeder lambs have been contracted out of second hands at \$22 by Colorado lamb feeders.

### IDAHO

During early July, many Idaho spring lambs were reported sold for delivery up to August 20, with offers at 22 cents, f.o.b. shipping point. Buyers were agreeing to take everything except sick and crippled lambs.

Toward mid-month, some 3,000 choice 105- to 108-pound spring slaughter lambs brought \$22.50 to \$23.50. Some 14 loads of choice 95- to 100-pound spring lambs went at \$22.50 to \$23, and 1,000 choice 105-pound spring range lambs brought \$23. During the same period, a farm flock of 1,000 good and choice slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$22, while feeder lambs went at \$19 to \$20, delivered. The Nampa pool also reported 300 lambs, averaging 95 pounds, sold at \$21.55, with 3 percent shrink.

### MONTANA

During early July, the sale of 500 choice whitefaced yearling ewes was reported. The ewes sold for September

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1958	1957
Week Ended .....	July 12	July 13
Slaughter at Major Centers .....	207,703	250,333
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$25.44	\$23.90
Good and Choice .....	24.07	22.65
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds .....	54.00	50.75
Choice, 45-55 pounds .....	53.60	50.25
Good, All Weights .....	50.90	47.62

### Federally Inspected Slaughter—June

	1958	1957
Cattle .....	1,182,000	1,227,000
Calves .....	308,000	397,000
Hogs .....	3,475,000	3,463,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	885,000	938,000

delivery at \$28 per head. In the Cascade area, also during the early part of July, 650 whitefaced ewes also went for September delivery at \$25 per head, while 450 whitefaced ewes in the Forsyth area went for immediate delivery at \$26.50 per head, out of the wool.

Reports from the Malta area indicate that 2,000 mixed blackfaced feeder lambs sold for October 1 delivery at \$21. A few other sales, totaling 3,000 head of mixed blackfaced and whitefaced wether lambs, were also reported during the first part of July in Montana. These lambs brought \$20.50 to \$21.

Close to mid-month, some 10,000 good and choice whitefaced wether feeder lambs were reported sold in Montana. These lambs, in north-central Montana, brought largely \$21, while those in the Miles City area brought \$21 to \$21.50. During the same period, a few mixed blackfaced lambs in southern Montana brought \$21 straight.

At Malta, also in middle July, around 1,000 whitefaced yearling ewes, out of the wool, were contracted for August 4 delivery at \$24.50 per head, with a stipulated individual weight minimum of 90 pounds.

Toward the latter part of the month, about 15,000 whitefaced feeder lambs sold for \$21 to \$21.50 in northern Montana. In the Harlowton area, 1,300 choice blackfaced wether feeder lambs, estimated at around 70- to 75-pounds, brought \$21.75. At Two Dot, 1,200 choice whitefaced yearling ewes, weighing around 115 pounds, were contracted for October 1 to 15 delivery at \$26 per head. An additional few carloads of blackfaced yearling ewes moved out of northern Montana bound for the Midwest. The ewes sold at \$23.25 to 23.50 per head.

## OREGON

Early July reports from Oregon indicated the following buying and contracting activity: 2,000 choice Willamette Valley spring slaughter lambs sold for \$21.50 to \$22, delivered to Portland; 10,700 spring lambs, estimated to be 40 percent fats, contracted for July 15 through August delivery at \$20.50 to \$21.50 straight; 1,400 whitefaced wether lambs sold at \$20.50 for September 1 delivery, and 1,500 lambs, expected to be 75 percent feeders, sold for \$20 straight for fall delivery.

Toward mid-July, Oregon sales were listed as follows: 1,500 Willamette Valley spring lambs sold at \$21.50 to \$22, delivered to Portland; 300 Monroe area spring lambs, weighing about 95 pounds and grading mostly choice, sold for \$21.50 f.o.b.; 175 spring lambs in south-central Oregon sold for \$22.15; 500 Klamath Falls pool lambs sold at \$21.15

net to grower; 169 La Grande pool slaughter lambs, weighing 97 pounds, sold for \$20.85, and 100 feeder lambs from the same pool brought \$18.50 to \$19; some 3,500 blackfaced mixed ewe and wether lambs sold in the Bend area for \$20.75; 2,000 LaGrande area lambs sold at \$22 for fats and \$20.50 for feeders, and 1,800 lambs, expected to be 40 percent fats, contracted for Wallowa delivery by September 1 at \$20.50 to \$21.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

In early July, the Bank of Belle Fourche reported the sale of 1,550 whitefaced yearling ewes at \$27 per head. These ewes were contracted in the Belle Fourche area for September 10 delivery. The bank also reported the sale of 250 lambs, averaging 78 pounds at 23 cents a pound, and an additional 71 lambs, averaging 77 pounds, at 22½ cents a pound. The lambs sold in the Vale area.

In its mid-July report, the bank listed the contracting of 1,500 whitefaced yearling ewes in the Belle Fourche area for August 15 delivery at \$27 per head.

## UTAH

In the early part of July, a report from southern Utah stated nearly 4,000 head of feeder lambs were contracted for September and October delivery at \$21. Also reported was the contracting of a few small lots of ewe lambs, mostly whitefaced, for October delivery at \$24.

## WASHINGTON

During early July, Washington sales and contracting were reported as follows: 2,000 choice, 95- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs at \$23.25, delivered to Portland; 400 choice, 90- to 95-pound spring slaughter lambs delivered to Spokane at \$23; 600 good and choice, mostly farm flock, spring lambs sold at \$21 to \$22, delivered to plants; 200 choice, south-central Washington spring lambs sold at \$21.75; 1,200 southeastern Washington spring lambs, expected to be 40 to 50 percent fats, brought \$20 straight for July and August delivery; 2,500 eastern Washington spring lambs contracted for July and August delivery at \$19.75, and 1,200 southeastern Washington whitefaced yearling ewes, weighing 130 to 135 pounds, sold at \$28 per head.

Mid-July reports covering the entire State listed the following sales and contracting transactions: four loads of choice, 95- to 100-pound spring range lambs sold for \$22.50 to \$22.75, f.o.b. the Yakima area, and another load sold for \$22, f.o.b. Ellensburg; 400 choice-grade spring lambs, weighing 95 pounds sold at \$23 on a delivered basis; 250 clover-fed, good to mostly choice spring lambs sold for \$22, delivered; 250 farm

flock spring lambs sold at \$20 to \$22, delivered; 300 choice Moses Lake spring lambs sold for \$22 f.o.b., but off truck weights at the plant; some 200 Moses Lake pool lambs sold in the wool at \$22, and shorn at \$21; 360 choice-grade Wapato pool lambs, weighing 95 to 100 pounds, sold at \$22.52, and 96 head of 96 pounds, Okanogan spring lambs sold at \$21.50, all f.o.b. 3 percent.

## WYOMING

Early July reports from northeastern Wyoming list the contracting of 12,000 whitefaced wether feeder lambs for fall delivery at \$21, and the sale of 3,500 mixed blackfaced lambs, estimated at 30 percent fats, also at \$21. During the same part of the month, some 750 whitefaced wether feeder lambs contracted for fall delivery at \$20.50, with weighing conditions equivalent to a 3 percent shrink.

Several days later, some 16,000 feeder lambs, for fall delivery, were contracted at \$21 to \$21.50. In the Casper area, 800 ewe lambs sold for \$23.50.

In the Buffalo-Gillette area, whitefaced wether feeders were going for largely \$21. Better than 6,500 head of mixed blackfaced lambs from the Tensleep-Worland area were contracted for August 15 delivery at \$21. They were estimated to be 35 percent fats. An additional 1,100 head of whitefaced wether feeder lambs sold for \$21.50, if under 80 pounds and \$21 if over 80 pounds.

Reports from the Cody area list the sale of 2,300 mixed whitefaced lambs for fall delivery at \$23 for ewe lambs and \$21 for wethers. The grower agreed to pay half the freight to Worland.

In the Douglas area, around 7,500 whitefaced wether lambs, estimated to weigh nearly 70 pounds, were contracted for fall delivery at \$21.50.

Toward mid-July, several strings of feeder lambs were contracted for fall delivery in southern Wyoming at \$21.50 to \$22. Also contracted for fall delivery were 2,000 ewe lambs at \$25.

Again in the Buffalo-Gillette area, 8,000 whitefaced wether feeder lambs were contracted for fall delivery at largely \$21. Another 2,500 mixed blackfaced wether feeders were contracted for \$21.50. In the Casper area, a few thousand whitefaced wether feeders brought \$21.25—in some instances, \$21.50.

Northwestern Wyoming reports indicate 1,000 head of whitefaced yearling ewes were contracted for fall delivery at \$25 to \$26, while a few other sales, totaling around 1,100 head of whitefaced ewe lambs in northern Wyoming, also made for fall delivery at \$23 to \$23.50 per hundredweight.

At San Angelo, Texas

## Miss Wool Pageant Set for Aug. 25-30

THE very glamorous event in wool promotion—the National Miss Wool Pageant—is scheduled for San Angelo, Texas, on August 25th through 30th.

While the Miss Wool program has been conducted in Texas since 1952 as a joint effort of the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the San Angelo Board of City Development, this year it becomes a National Event. Everyone of the 13 Western States will have a contestant, it is announced. In cases where entries have not been selected by State wool growers' associations, members of the screening committee for the pageant will make the final decision as to choice of representatives early in August.

### Alaska Invited

A late report from Russell L. Willis, manager of the pageant, is that the new State of Alaska has been invited to send a Miss Wool entry this year.

The 13 finalists from the participating States will receive an all-expense trip to San Angelo to take part in the National Miss Wool Pageant. Proper chaperonage, it is announced, will be provided all finalists while in San Angelo for a "whirlwind week of activities including luncheons, dinners, dances, television appearances, sight-seeing tours, the Wool Fiesta and Parade, and climaxed by the National Miss Wool Pageant at the new Coliseum on the 29th. In addition, each finalist will receive as a gift, the gown she will wear in the coronation ceremonies."

### Glamorous Gifts

At the pageant, Miss Wool of 1958-59 will be selected from the 13 finalists and will begin her year-long reign filled with thrilling activities. She will have: a glamorous overseas trip by air; two wonderful weeks in New York, with personal appearances on television and radio; the use of a new Chevrolet hard-top convertible for the entire year; an all-wool wardrobe valued at \$5,000; trips to America's fashion centers, and television and other public appearances.

The National Miss Wool Pageant will have the well-known TV and radio star, Mr. Dennis Day, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Charles Meeker, Jr., producer of the Texas State Fair, will direct and produce the pageant.



Miss Barbara Ann Turnage, center, is Miss Wool of Colorado. She is 21, resides in Denver and is a student at Denver University. Shown are the other lovely Colorado finalists (l. to r.): Miss Joanne K. MacDonald, 18, of Grand Lake, a student at Colorado Woman's College; Miss Rose Mary Beman, 18, of Rocky Ford, a Colorado State University student; Miss Carol Anne Mullenwey, 20, of Denver, a graduate of Colorado Woman's College; and Miss Harre Joan Hoover, 22, of Olathe, a student at University of Colorado. The coronation festivities were held June 20 in the Trocadero Ballroom at Elitch's Gardens in Denver.



MITA WOLVINGTON, 18, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, was chosen by the Women's Auxiliary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, to represent South Dakota in the National Miss Wool Pageant at San Angelo, Texas in August. This black haired beauty is 5' 7", wears a size 12, and has attended Northern State Teachers College at Aberdeen, South Dakota, for one year, majoring in elementary education.

### TEXAS SELECTS MISS WOOL

MISS Miriam LaCour, 19-year-old brunette beauty from Raywood, has been selected to represent Texas in the first National Miss Wool Pageant slated for August 25-30 in San Angelo, Texas.

The black-haired, hazel-eyed coed received her crown from T. A. Kincaid, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, at the Miss Wool of Texas pageant August 15 in San Angelo. Miss Jeanne Rosser of Abilene was named alternate. Miss LaCour is a student at Lamar State College of Technology.

### MISS WOOL SELECTED IN MONTANA

MISS Helen Lee Ryan, a 20-year old Home Economics major at Montana State University, was crowned Miss Wool of Montana at a June 7 Miss Wool Pageant. There were eight contestants for the position.

The pageant was sponsored jointly by the Montana Wool Growers Association and the Animal Industry Club of Montana State College.

Miss Ryan will compete in the National Miss Wool contest at San Angelo, Texas, on August 29.

### The Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 30)

tion very soon if you haven't already done so. She has a vast wealth of suggestions and material awaiting your request. A recent letter from Mrs. Chipman states she has no lamb reply from Montana and Missouri; otherwise all of the States are in action.

Already the plans for the convention of the National Wool Growers and Auxiliary are being set up in Portland, Oregon. That city is making extensive arrangements for the convention. You may be making your plans, too, by getting in your room reservations. You will find convenient forms in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

With every good wish for your happiness in your continued efforts for promoting wool and lamb, I remain.

Cordially yours,

Mabel Mick

The National Wool Grower

## Meat Board Report . . .

(Continued from page 16)

Joseph, Missouri; and Phoenix, Arizona. A large number of agricultural colleges also competed in the Meat Board-sponsored meat judging contests held in connection with the International, Southwestern, American Royal and Eastern National livestock shows.

More than 115 specialists in the fields of meat teaching, research and consumer education attended the 11th annual Reciprocal Meat Conference, another of the Board's cooperative college projects, which was held in Chicago, June 16-19.

**Field Programs.** The Board's staff presented an amazing total of 907 programs and demonstrations on meat cookery, cutting, carving, care and nutrition before audiences of consumers, teachers, students, meat retailers, quantity food service groups, farm and livestock groups, extension workers, and service clubs during the past year.

**Exhibits.** The Board directly reached nearly six million consumers from every State in the nation through educational meat exhibits at 124 fairs, livestock expositions and food shows. It reached the general public indirectly through exhibits for the professions which were displayed at national meetings of 26 major professional organizations in the fields of medicine, dentistry, education, nutrition, home economics, dietetics and food service . . . the groups who helped to form the nation's food patterns.

**Radio.** Meat specialists, home economists, nutritionists and other Meat Board staff people were guests on 477 radio programs last year. The programs originated at 201 stations in 154 cities of 36 States. In addition, there were guest appearances on nation-wide networks, as well as regional and State networks. The Board's radio script service on meat now goes to 2,733 radio stations in all of the 48 States. The Board's transcribed 15-minute daily radio program on meat is carried on 176 stations in 44 States and Canada. In addition a group of 185 radio farm broadcasters in 41 States receive a special news and feature service for rural audiences.

**Publications.** During the past year, the Board published a total of 176 different pieces of new and revised literature. Total distribution, including previously published material, involved 305 booklets, manuals, recipe books, posters, charts, and other teaching, display, promotion material for many groups.

Total distribution amounted to nearly four million copies.

**Photographic Service.** The Board's comprehensive library of meat photos

—made by specialists in food preparation and food photography—is a major source of material for book and magazine publishers, food organizations, calendar manufacturers, authors and others.

**Meat Poster Contest.** In high schools throughout the nation, attention was focused on meat by means of the bi-annual meat poster contest sponsored by the Board. The contest stimulated additional studies in high schools on the importance of meat in the diet. A total of 60 cash awards went to winners in the contest. There were also 10 cash prizes for teachers of students with entries in the contest. National

winner was Gloria Wolter, 17-year-old senior at Parma High School, Parma, Ohio.

**Cooking Schools.** The Board's four-day meat cooking schools were held in 55 cities throughout the nation in co-operation with newspapers and radio stations. Daily attendance averaged nearly 1,500 homemakers.

The annual meeting was climaxed with the spectacular Parade of Foods which is the traditional finale at each of the Board's cooking schools. It is an exciting display, making use of lights and mirrors, of meat dishes, cooked and garnished to perfection.



Some of the top 60 winners in the Meat Board's nationwide poster contest for high school students.

## Winners Named in Meat Poster Contest

**T**HE attention of high school students across the country was recently focused on meat during the biannual meat poster contest sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

And, as a result of contest entries, the nation's attention will also be focused on "Meat—the Nation's Mainstay," when the posters are exhibited at fairs, livestock expositions and food shows throughout the country.

First prize winner in the contest was Gloria Wolter, a 17-year-old senior from Parma High School, Parma, Ohio. She was awarded \$200 in cash for her poster, selected "best" from among entries received from 44 States and Washington, D. C.

Second place was won by Joseph D. Corbo, Mt. Vernon, New York, while third place went to Kenneth H. McMinn, Boise, Idaho. A total of 60 cash awards went to winners in the contest. Ten cash prizes were also awarded to teachers of students with the best entries in the contest.

Entries were judged for originality.

slogan, effectiveness, theme and artistic presentation.

The contest also stimulated additional studies in high schools on the importance of meat in the diet. The Meat Board provided students and teachers with up-to-date information about meat.

*Predatory Animal Problem . . .*

(Continued from page 13)

with the income of the sheep industry and the continued increase in State taxes.

The program proposed for the coming year with a budget in the amount of \$173,130 was more than the finances of the wool growers and the State could meet. We found it necessary, if we were to continue, to forego any increase in salaries and set up a budget of approximately \$10,000 less than the one that was submitted. We look forward to a continuation of favorable control of predators under this cooperative program.

—J. R. Broadbent, President  
Utah Wool Growers Association

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## USDA Study Results in Livestock Pesticide Poisoning Safeguards

**O**CCASIONAL but expensive livestock poisoning by insecticides and herbicides has led USDA to study and develop some guides in dealing with this hard-to-diagnose type of ailment.

The newer chemicals are a boon to agriculture. Most of them are used on crops intended for livestock feed and can be so used safely. But poisoning can occur when animals are allowed to eat overtreated plants.

The **chlorinated hydrocarbon** insecticides are an example. They include the well-known and widely used DDT, TDE, methoxychlor, benzene, hexachlor, isodrin, and endrin. These act primarily on the central nervous system—produce many symptoms from severe depression to violent convulsions and death by respiratory paralysis. In autopsies on mildly poisoned animals, the liver, kidneys, and sometimes the brain were found damaged. Surprisingly few such symptoms were found in acute poisoning.

### Symptoms are important

Diagnosis of poisoning by the chlorinated hydrocarbons should be made only

after thorough study of the history, symptoms, length of exposure, and lesions. Veterinarian R. D. Radeleff, of the ARS entomology research station, Kerrville, Texas, found this necessary. That's because fully a third of the test autopsies failed to reflect the ailment, even where toxic symptoms were severe.

In making an autopsy diagnosis of suspected chronic poisoning, it's better to analyze the stomach contents rather than the tissues, for excessive amounts of poisons. Or if the animal has been sprayed, it's better to analyze the hair rather than the tissues. The animal may have accommodated itself to chronic buildup of poisons in the tissues but may actually be suffering from serious disorders such as rabies, pseudo-rabies, encephalitis, and salt poisoning.

### Poisoning not always serious

Animals that show clearcut symptoms of poisoning by chlorinated hydrocarbons will usually recover completely if provided a quieting agent, soothing environment, good nursing care, and fresh, uncontaminated feed.

The **organic phosphorus compounds** are closely allied to the nerve gases developed for chemical warfare. These compounds include parathion, methyl parathion, malathion, Dipterex, chlorothion, guthion, and others. They act primarily by adversely affecting the animal's nervous system. Animals so poisoned breathe with difficulty, slobber, and stiffen. Spontaneous recoveries are common if the poisoning isn't severe or if recovery isn't interrupted. Autopsies on poisoned animals show only some swelling or congestion of the lungs.

Atropine sulfate is a good antidote for organic-phosphorus poisoning. But it must be given in large doses—about one-fourth intravenously and the rest subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Recently, 2-PAM (2-pyrimidyl aldoxime methiodide) — preferably administered with atropine sulfate—was found to be good in parathion and diazinon poisoning.

Amount of insecticide applied to the crop is as important as toxicity in evaluating the chemical's dangers. Some

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highly toxic insecticides are safe because they are used in such small quantities on crops that it's almost impossible for animals to get enough to be poisoned. But some of the less toxic compounds become dangerous because of much greater quantities used on crops. Important, too, is the size of the chemical particles. The larger the particles in the emulsions, the greater the deposits on an animal's hair.

Many farmers don't understand the effects of concentration and particle size on animals. Plant chemicals generally deposit more toxicants than do livestock preparations. Even though pesticides are properly manufactured, they may be misused. Plant chemicals often are used on animals. This has led to great livestock loss.

#### Herbicides not big problem

Herbicides have rarely been known to poison livestock despite claims to the contrary, according to Radeleff. The fact that herbicides are used to kill foliage limits the palatability of treated plants. The only danger lies in consumption of freshly treated plants. And this can be avoided by removing livestock from the treated area for 1 or 2 weeks at most. The large dosages of these compounds required to poison also limits the dangers of their use.

Pentachlorophenol—used to defoliate cotton and to preserve wood—was found by Radeleff to be lethal for calves up to a year old at 100 milligrams per kilogram of live body weight and mildly toxic at 25 mg. per kg. Sheep were killed by 200 mg. per kg., recovered from 100 mg. per kg., suffered mildly from 25 mg. per kg. Animals aren't apt to eat much.

#### Water herbicides are studied

Light applications of algicide Delrad in ponds weren't harmful to cattle or sheep when they drank water containing 100 parts of the chemical per million. Cattle showed severe poisoning at doses of 250 mg. per kg.; young calves were severely affected by 150 mg. per kg.; and sheep were affected by 500 mg. per kg.

Work elsewhere has shown that 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (common weedkillers) and their derivatives aren't very toxic. Cattle, sheep, cows, and swine were pastured under test on foliage treated at higher than normal rates with no harmful effects.

The toxicity of arsenical compounds is well established. A few are still used and doubtless will continue in use for specialized work.

—Agricultural Research, USDA  
May, 1958

#### Ram Tour . .

(Continued from page 25)

more helpful or hospitable than sheepmen.

Unfortunately, time and circumstances did not allow me to visit all the consignors and inspect their rams. However, I know I will always enjoy seeing as many consignors as I can.

Those whom we do not see keep us posted regarding the quality and progress of their rams. Among those who have recently sent us pictures or word concerning their rams are Walter Hubbard and Son, Junction City, Oregon; C. M. Hubbard and Son, Junction City, Oregon; Frank Nissen, Esparto, California; Angel Caras and Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah; Fred Laidlaw, Muldoon,

Idaho; A. R. Linford, Raymond, Idaho; John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; and R. J. "Bob" Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado.

From these reports and pictures, we gather that these consignors will, as usual, have a top quality consignment for the 1958 National Ram Sale.

Well, that just about puts the wraps on the story of the most recent Ram Sale consignor tour.

I hope you have enjoyed taking this trip with me. I'll be looking forward to seeing you again next August, if not sooner.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jack F. DeMann

Assistant Editor

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# Prompt Discovery, Care Needed to End Foot Rot

by BLAINE MCGOWAN, D.V.M.<sup>1</sup>

**F**OOT rot of sheep is one of the oldest diseases recorded. It is also one of the most troublesome. Whenever shepherds gather and start talking about the woes of their trade, the foremost complaint frequently concerns a tough and persistent outbreak of foot rot.

In spite of the long history of this disease, little progress has been made in its prevention, treatment and eradication. This does not mean that something cannot be done about it. However, early identification and careful treatment are imperative if it is to be controlled, and a major obstacle to its eventual eradication in the United States is the costly labor that would be involved.

Research workers do not entirely agree upon the exact disease mechanism of foot rot; however, they do agree that it is transferred by physical contact between sheep, that the bacteria causing this disease do not live for long periods in the soil, and that the source of new infection is the feet of some apparently recovered animals.

There are three distinct diseases of the feet of sheep, two of which are commonly confused with contagious foot rot. Before intelligent treatment can be given and prevention achieved, the veterinarian and sheepman must be able to recognize these diseases. They are: (1) foot scald, (pasture scald, clover burn); (2) foot abscess; and (3) contagious foot rot. These three diseases will be discussed separately.

## FOOT SCALD

Many people believe this condition to be a forerunner to contagious foot rot, and it frequently is; however, it can occur independently and be eliminated before true contagious foot rot appears. Foot scald is considered to be a result of sheep walking through wet grass. The skin between the claws becomes irritated, red and tender from the mechanical action of grass or pasture plants being drawn between the toes, and considerable lameness results. If the sheep are moved to a drier type of

footing or if the bacteria that produce foot rot are not present, foot scald or pasture burn will cease at this point. If foot-rot carrier animals are in the flock, however, contagious foot rot can and will develop.

## FOOT ABSCESS

This disease is sometimes very difficult to distinguish from contagious foot rot, and the distinction is doubly hard to make when the two diseases occur at the same time in one flock. The bacteria causing foot abscess gain entrance through injuries or abrasions produced by sharp objects, rocks, or plant awns. They invade the tissues above the horny portion of the foot, producing large abscesses.

For effective treatment and control, however, the two diseases must be differentiated. General points of differentiation are (1) that foot abscess usually affects only one foot of a sheep, (2) that it chiefly affects grown sheep, (3) that it is not as contagious as foot rot and consequently is less likely to involve a large percentage of the flock, and (4) the infection is above the horny portion of the foot.

The earliest symptom of foot abscess is a severe lameness, as is seen in foot rot. However, examination of the foot reveals no scald, nor is there a separation between the horny portion of the foot and the skin in the area between the toes. The foot above the horny portion is red, swollen, and quite painful. This process may extend into and even beyond the pastern or ankle joint. As the infection progresses and the pus accumulates, it attempts to find an avenue of exit. This will usually follow the line of least resistance, and frequently breaks out of the junction of the skin and the horn. When the abscess ruptures, a quantity of thick, custard-like pus exudes from the break.

Only one claw may be affected, or there may be several connecting tracks or tunnels which can involve both claws and the pastern. In progressing to this point the infection has invaded tendons, ligaments, joint capsules, and bone, making the condition extremely difficult to treat successfully. The abscess may continue to discharge pus for

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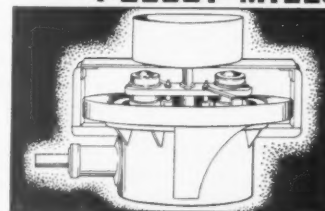
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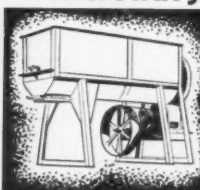
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weeks or months, or it may clear up fairly soon. With more serious involvement of the joints, tendons, and bones, the claw may slough away, the foot become permanently distorted, and the animal rendered useless.

#### Treatment of foot abscess:

The first essential in handling foot abscess is to separate animals having affected feet from those with apparently healthy feet. The healthy animals must be treated to prevent occurrence of additional cases. Their feet should be carefully examined and trimmed. Particular care should be taken in trimming to avoid causing bleeding, as this may open an avenue of infection for the foot abscess bacteria. After their feet have been pared, these animals should either be treated individually or run through a foot bath, as in the procedure outlined under contagious foot rot.

Feet affected with foot abscess may be treated in two or three different ways, one of which is to open and drain the abscesses as they form. In addition, treatment with injectible antibiotics or the sulfonamide drugs may be of value early in the course of this disease. Because the draining of the abscesses should be timed correctly with their development and the anti-

biotic and sulfonamide dose level should be properly adjusted, veterinary assistance and supervision is advisable. Advanced cases of foot abscess are difficult to treat successfully, and unless the animal is particularly valuable, slaughter may be advisable.

#### CONTAGIOUS FOOT ROT

Foot rot occurs in sheep of any breed, age, size, or sex. It may affect only a few of a band or flock, or it can affect 90 to 100 percent of a flock of sheep. Death loss from this disease is negligible, but the loss of weight, condition, and thriftiness in an affected band may be quite extensive. As mentioned earlier, the exact cause of contagious foot rot is still disputed by many authorities; nevertheless, it is known that a bacterial infection is established in the feet.

Contagious foot rot is frequently a seasonal disease associated with high rainfall and good pasture growth. Some injury to the skin of the feet, especially between the claws, or some lowering of the skin's resistance, is necessary before the infection can be established. Foot scald is an excellent predisposing cause of foot rot. So are conditions such as continuously wet, muddy footing, and untrimmed overgrown feet. In dry weather, excessive traveling over



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hard ground or gravel injuries or grass seeds in the feet may create the opportunity for infection.

The first indication of foot rot is the appearance of lame sheep. Examination at this time may fail to reveal any cause, although the affected foot may feel hot, and the animal may flinch if the foot is pressed. There may also be observed a slight reddening of the skin between the claws, which is followed by a separation of the horny tissue from the underlying soft tissue. This separation process continues downward to the edge of the sole or around the back of the heel. Following this, there is a progressive under-running of the sole and wall of the foot, and as the infection continues, the hoof gradually becomes separated from the underlying soft tissues and may be attached to the foot only at the coronet or hairline. The affected feet emit a foul odor. Although the necrotic process proceeds fairly rapidly, there is no great production of pus. However, as the under-run horn is pared away the diseased parts are found bathed in a fetid discharge.

The painful gait becomes accentuated as the disease progresses, and the sheep begins to fall away in condition. If both forefeet are affected, the animal will be seen grazing on its knees. If one or both hind feet are affected, the animal may attempt to move along on its belly to obtain feed but is more inclined to lie down most of the time. It is not uncommon in chronic cases for the hoof to be shed.

#### Handling an outbreak of contagious foot rot:

(a) As soon as lame sheep are noted in the flock, they should be very carefully separated from the unaffected. Every animal showing even the slightest lameness should be cut out and penned with the lame group. (b) The apparently healthy sheep should all be tipped up and their feet trimmed. Foot trimming shears and a pocket knife are probably the best instruments available, and these should be periodically disinfected as the procedure continues. While apparently unaffected animals are having their feet pared and trimmed, each foot should be thoroughly examined for any early case of pasture scald or an early case of foot rot that has not progressed to the point of making the sheep limp. If any are found, they should be placed with the affected group. After trimming, the animals should be run through a foot bath, turned out onto clean, dry ground if at all possible, and watched very carefully for new cases.



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The next step is trimming the feet of affected animals, which is probably the most difficult and without a doubt the most important procedure in controlling foot rot. A slow, careful, and very thorough job is essential. Speed is not the criterion of a good job. If your foot-trimming crew brags about how many animals they trimmed in one day, you can be sure the job was not done correctly.

The reason for care is apparent to anyone who has done this chore. The man who is trying to get the job done in a hurry does one of two things. Either he does not trim the foot sufficiently to expose all the diseased and under-run tissue, or he goes to the task too fast and radically, causing bleeding which immediately obscures his field so that he cannot do a proper job. The bleeding itself is not dangerous as far as the health of the animal is concerned. I do not believe that there is any recorded case of a sheep bleeding to death from a foot-trimming wound. However, it does obscure the field of operation and makes a thorough job impossible. Occasionally, even with utmost care, bleeding will occur. In such a situation it is wise to mark this animal for further trimming later that day or the following day.

The reason for emphasizing careful trimming of all under-run diseased horn is that the bacteria causing foot rot are not difficult to kill with most of the medicines and disinfectants available for this purpose providing the drug can come in contact with the organism. These foot-rot causing organisms are located right at the juncture of the diseased and healthy tissue, and the disinfectants must be applied at this point to be effective. The wet, necrotic, smelly portion that is seen before you get to this juncture of healthy and diseased tissue is the result of secondary bacterial infection.

After trimming, the diseased feet should be treated individually or the animals put through a foot bath. These animals are kept separate and treated daily for three or four days or until a large percentage seem on the road to recovery. At this time, all of the affected band should again be tipped up and their feet very carefully examined. Some of these animals will need further trimming to expose additional under-run horn. Animals that have quit limping and whose feet on examination seem dry and healthy, may then be turned out with the clean band. Those retaining any lameness or showing any degree of wetness or softness in the affected portion of the foot should be held back for further treatment.

#### Drugs used for foot-rot treatment:

For years the old stand-by drug for treating foot rot in sheep has been copper sulfate (bluestone). The main advantages of this drug are that it is relatively inexpensive, it is a good disinfectant, and it has some drying and healing properties. Its disadvantages are that it stains the wool, and feet that have been through copper sulfate two or three times become very hard and therefore difficult to trim further. When used for a foot bath it should be mixed at approximately 30 percent concentration or three pounds copper sulfate per gallon of water.

Formalin is used in Australia as a 5 percent foot bath for foot rot largely because it does not have the staining and deteriorating action on the wool that copper sulfate has. It is nearly as effective as copper sulfate but may be irritating to the skin of the sheep and to people coming in contact with it.

Various other products are used to treat this disease, many of them incorporating some of the newer antibiotics. These compounds are satisfactory, but they are designed to be applied by hand to each individual foot rather than to be used as a foot bath. In the small-farm flock or small purebred flock this procedure may be more desirable than a foot bath.

#### Control and eradication of foot rot:

There are several points to keep in mind regarding the control and eradication of contagious foot rot. First, it should be remembered that the treatment of foot rot still remains in the stage it was many years ago. This means that the only successful treatment involves applying medication to properly trimmed feet. To date there are no drugs, biologics, chemicals, nor any medicinals that can be fed or injected into sheep that will prevent or cure contagious foot rot. The second point to remember is that the bacteria causing the disease do not live for long periods in the soil or on the premises where the disease has occurred. Research workers in Australia have demonstrated that under their conditions, the disease-causing bacteria do not live for longer than two weeks in the soil. The question immediately arises, then, how does the disease keep breaking out, year after year, in flocks and bands of sheep?

The Australian answer to this question is that the disease is actually harbored, carried, or maintained in the feet of the sheep themselves. They have demonstrated that feet which are not completely healed, feet that heal in a twisted or distorted manner, or feet

that have hidden tracks or crevices in the wall, sole, or toe harbor and maintain the bacteria of foot rot without causing the sheep to be lame. Subsequently then, when conditions are right, these feet turn into active cases of foot rot and serve as the source of infection for the remainder of the flock. With this knowledge, sheepmen in Australia have been able to eradicate the disease completely on certain ranches where it had been a problem for many years. The basis of their program is to eliminate from the ranch any sheep which are suspected as carriers. Then, by careful examination of the feet of any new additions to their flocks or bands, they have been able to keep foot rot out.

The control of foot rot in Australia has become an industry-wide project, and it is currently a reportable disease. This means that when it does appear in a flock or band, it is reported to the disease control authorities and that flock is put under immediate quarantine. This quarantine remains until the disease has been successfully eliminated. If this can be done in Australia, the question of doing the same thing in the United States immediately arises. A partial answer to that question lies in the difference in the cost of labor between the two countries. Control and eradication of foot rot is largely a function of expensive labor. Nevertheless, the time has come when we should ask ourselves if it would not be worth this expense and extra effort to eliminate this costly and bothersome disease from our flocks and bands.

If you're interested in

## OUTSTANDING

Rambouillet and Suffolk range rams, you'll want to see our consignment at the National, Nevada and Utah State ram sales.

**VOYLE BAGLEY & SONS**  
**AURORA - - UTAH**



#### It Takes Quality Ewes—

as well as quality sires to produce good rams. The above picture, taken November 7, 1957, is of some of our ewes.

Look our consignment over at the National — we think you will like them.

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# this month's QUIZ

WHAT POINTS DO YOU  
CONSIDER IMPORTANT  
IN PICKING A RAM?



"My  
ram  
topped  
'em all  
in  
USU  
tests."

## Top Wool Producer

In a 156-day test completed in May at USU, the above pictured ram lamb topped all breeds for wool production, shearing a  $\frac{3}{4}$  blood fleece weighing 12 pounds in grease (7.11 pounds clean). It also ranked 12th in rate of gain—.619 pounds daily. That type performance speaks for itself.

—SEE OUR CONSIGNMENT AT THE NATIONAL—  
2 Stud Rams — 20 Range Rams

**MARK BRADFORD**  
SPANISH FORK, UTAH

**P**ROBABLY the first thing to consider would be his conformation and all the points that covers—good back, plenty of bone, how he stands on his legs, a good head, etc. I want an open-faced ram, but he doesn't need to be an extreme there. I want his wool to have length, fineness, density, and good color. In the final selection, it's always a compromise, but I believe our breeders have done a fine job in the last few years in raising the quality of rams they offer us.

—C. L. Bast  
Blackwell, Texas

**I** consider wool staple length, and fineness, smooth body and large open face, free of wrinkles, important in picking a ram.

—Edwin H. Kaime  
Aztec, New Mexico

**I** like big-framed, long-bodied rams. I like the real open-faced type, with neither too fine wool nor too coarse. I'm partial to the Columbia breed of sheep.

—William C. Irvine  
Natrona, Wyoming

**I** think it is important to select a ram that is heavy-boned and uniform in body whose lambs develop at an early age and that has good uniform wool. I use Targhee bucks. Their wool runs half-blood, and their lambs develop out early, and feeders like them. Half-blood wool is in good demand.

—James Henderson  
Buffalo, South Dakota

**I**f depends on what you have in mind. If you want a ram for replacement lambs, then the wool is pretty important. If not, then other points advance more. In either case, pick a ram that conforms to breed, is of large size, masculine appearing, and carries himself well. He should also have heavy bone, constitutional vigor, straight legs and back, deep heart girth, short neck, heavy and well-developed shoulders and hindquarters, and a general air of alertness. I also prefer to buy rams that have been tested by a veterinarian; if they haven't been, make sure the rams have both testicles and that they appear normal.

—William D. Forster  
Radium, Colorado

**A** Rambouillet ram should have as long, fine staple as possible, and a fine wool which extends back over the hips. An open face is preferable but not to the exclusion of a long, fine stapled wool on the body and wool well down on the legs.

A mutton ram should have a broad back and heavy quarters in either the whitefaced or blackfaced breeds.

—Jay H. Dobbin  
Enterprise, Oregon

the 49th

## Welcome Alaska

The 49th state into this great "Land of the free, the home of the brave."

Temple Tags, made of plastic, will be as useful on your reindeer, for identification purpose, as they have been in the last two years on cattle, sheep, hogs and goats in the other great states of America.

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TEMPLE, TEXAS

**F**IRST of all I think you should consider the breeder of the ram and find out a little about its history. Then I think size and density are the next most important factors for our area here. I also like an open-faced, heavy-boned ram with as long staple wool as I can get. Buying good rams seems to be our biggest job. There just doesn't seem to be enough good rams to go around.

—F. M. Fulstone, Jr.  
Smith, Nevada

**I** prefer Suffolk rams. In picking them, I look for good length of body and bone construction.

—Martin E. Curran  
Hagerman, Idaho

**I** feel that one of the most important points a person should look for in selecting rams is that they have a good set of legs so that the rams can get out and trail with the ewes. I also feel that rams should have lots of size for age; also that they have a natural fleshing ability. Rams, by all means, should be especially strong and thick in the loin, rib, and twist, as the highest priced cuts of lamb come from these particular parts of the sheep.

—Calvin Anderson  
Birds Landing, California

**I** like a ram that is blocky with good lines and with three-eighths or better wool, preferably half-blood. I feed my own lambs and want ewes with good wool, because I plan on my ewes producing 12 to 14 pounds. By picking a ram with good wool and good blocky frame, I can do this.

—Kennard Hart  
Hereford, South Dakota

**I** try to select rams that have eyes that are alert and clear. I like them also to be heavy boned, short legged and evenly built all around.

—Anthony Andre  
Gilroy, California

**F**OR this area, because we raise nothing but blackfaced lambs, we pick rams for good body conformation. In other words, the ram should be long of body and broad; that goes for our Hampshire rams.

—Ben Amestoy  
Chino, California

---

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Please Mention the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

---

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well bred sheep.  
See them at the National and at the D & O  
Hamp Sale in Billings.

**Mary Donohoe Nye, Mont.**



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## Fair Acres Farm

CARL BUMGARNER

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Rams like the ones pictured above are the type we'll be consigning to the National Ram Sale this year.

### They're Ready for Service

When you purchase our rams you will know they're rugged and ready to go!

Reuel

We invite you to inspect our consignment at the National.

Christensen & Sons

Ephraim, Utah



Buy these at  
the National

WANKIER  
SUFFOLKS

LEVAN, UTAH

## Freight Rate Matters

# Transportation Tax Expires; NWGA Asks Rate Changes

### Three Percent Tax Canceled

THE three percent excise tax on transportation of property expired July 31, 1958. It is our understanding that no tax should be paid on freight charges paid after July 31, 1958 "regardless of the fact that the transportation commenced before, on or after such date."

### Reduced Rates on Wool and Mohair Sought

The National Wool Growers Association, through Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine, on June 2, filed an emergency application with carriers for the following changes in eastbound transcontinental rates on wool and mohair in carloads to Boston, Massachusetts, and other eastern destinations:

1. Rates subject to minimum weight of 24,000 pounds, no change.
2. Rates subject to minimum weight of 30,000 pounds, remove increases subsequent to Ex Parte 168.
3. Rates subject to minimum weight of 40,000 pounds, remove increases subsequent to Ex Parte 168, and
4. Rates subject to minimum weight of 60,000 pounds, to be established on basis of 80 percent of present 40,000-pound rates, increased through Ex Parte 175, the resulting rates not to be subjected to any increase.

In this application Mr. Blaine states: "In the last two years, there have been many reductions in the rates on wool and mohair, carloads, or authorized increases have not been taken by the railroads, within the South, South-

western and Western Trunk Line territories, during all of which time the transcontinental rates on the same commodities have been increased.

"Therefore, we believe that you will agree with us that the higher rated and long-haul transcontinental traffic has been and is subjected to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage. Hence, that this emergency increase should be promptly approved."

### Increased Wool Rate Canceled

Effective July 7, 1958, the transcontinental rates on wool and mohair were reduced 5 cents per hundred pounds. An increase of 5 cents per hundred pounds was granted last February under the general freight rate case Ex Parte 212. At that time, an average two percent increase in freight rates on a commodity basis was granted carriers. The increase on edible livestock was three percent with a minimum of five cents per hundred pounds, and the increase on wool and mohair rates was five cents per hundred pounds. This has now been canceled.

### Application of Rule 34 to Wool Canceled

The application of Rule 34 in connection with carload rates on wool has also been canceled, effective July 30, 1958.

The National Wool Growers Association, through Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine, and other groups have tried for some years past to secure this cancellation. Under Rule 34, freight charges are based on graduated scales by minimum weights. The minimum weights are related to car lengths. Under the rule there was a reduction of 23 to 27 cents per hundred pounds of wool from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds depending on the area. It has been difficult, if not impossible, to meet the 40,000 minimum requirement in the 40-foot length cars usually furnished. The present cancellation permits the use of the 50-foot length cars and still receive the benefits of a better rate.

The recent action of the railroads in agreeing to eliminate reference to Rule

The National Wool Grower

34 on carload shipments of wool will be a real help to shippers.

#### Utah Ruling to Be Reconsidered by Supreme Court

Railroads serving Utah petitioned the United States Supreme Court on July 9 for rehearing of the case in which that court reversed, on May 19, 1958, a Federal District Court decision that intrastate freight rates must be established in Utah to govern the increases granted on an interstate basis (NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, June, 1958, page 15). The Supreme Court stated at that time that there was "no positive evidence that the relative costs of intrastate traffic was as great as that of interstate shipments." The outcome of the rehearing will be awaited with interest.

#### New Westbound Meat Actions

The Interstate Commerce Commission allowed new low truck rates on meat westbound to go into effect July 6, 1958. Four trucking companies had applied for rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Midwest points to Pacific Coast points, approximately 35 cents per hundredweight below the present rail rates into Oregon, Washington, and California. The trucking companies claimed they were threatened with loss of business from interior Iowa packers and Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, who, it is reported, had stated that unless truck rates were cut, they would put on their own trucks to haul the products to the West Coast.

The National Wool Growers Association and other groups had asked for suspension of these rates until after hearings could be held July 17 and 18. This request was not only not granted, but hearings were postponed until September 16 and 17.

\* \* \* \*

The railroads have also requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish reduced rates (not specifically stated) on westbound fresh meats, minimum weight 33,000 pounds in lieu of present rates subject to minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds; also to establish alternating scale of rates (not specifically stated) minimum weight 50,000 pounds, on packinghouse products.

Applications for these proposals are based on the claim that they are needed to meet truck competition.

The National Wool Growers Association and other groups are strenuously opposing these reductions through Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine on the basis that no commensurate reduction is proposed for rates on edible livestock from and to the same points.

## HAVE YOUR FREIGHT BILLS AUDITED

**M**EMBERS of the National Wool Growers Association and its State affiliates should remember that Charles E. Blaine and Son will audit freight bills submitted to them for 25 percent of the amount recovered. Usual fee is 50 percent.

Just send your original receipted freight bills and all other papers pertaining to them, such as bills of lading, livestock contracts, estimated weight certificates, scale tickets, copies of diversion instructions, etc., to Charles E. Blaine & Son, Associated Traffic Management, 401 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

For the first six months of 1958, a total of \$12,548.81 in overcharges, loss and damage and reparations has been collected from the railroads by the Blaine firm for individual livestockmen and firms.

## NEW SHEEP BOOK

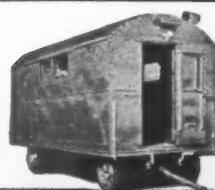
**L**ATEST information on production and marketing of sheep has been assembled by Ronald V. Diggins and Clarence E. Bundy and put into "Sheep Production," the newest book on the sheep business.

Mr. Diggins is a vocational agriculture instructor at Eagle Grove, Iowa. Mr. Bundy is assistant professor of agricultural education at Iowa State College. They have co-authored a number of books on farm subjects and claim more than 25 years' experience in agriculture.

As special consultant in preparing "Sheep Production," they had the services of Bill Oliver, vocational agricultural instructor at Kerrville, Texas, and veteran sheepman.

Material for the book was gathered from prominent animal husbandry leaders at various colleges throughout the country. Subjects treated include: Opportunities in sheep production, classes and breeds of sheep, selecting and establishing the breeding flock, selecting feeder lambs, feeds and feed utilization by sheep, feeding the breeding flock, feeding lambs, management of the flock, shelters and equipment for sheep, reproduction, inheritance, and breeding systems in sheep, keeping sheep healthy, buying and selling sheep and lambs, grading and marketing wool and fitting and showing sheep.

The book retails at \$6.50. You may secure a copy by sending your check to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



## SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 FOOT

FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS  
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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## 10th Annual Range Ram Sale

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To assure our customers and ourselves of quality rams in the future, we last year purchased the high-selling Hampshire Ram at the National Ram Sale and the Reserve Champion yearling Suffolk ram at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. The same quality will be found in our consignment to the National Ram Sale this year.

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SUPERIOR, because of...revolutionary  
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and facilities, personal attention.

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Pictured above are several stud prospects for the National. Picture taken June 12.

## Unsurpassed Suffolks

In the upper valleys of the rugged Cambridge, Idaho, area, we raise Suffolks that are unsurpassed—the type that are immediately ready to start doing a profit-making job for you. Don't fail to see our consignment at the National.

**EARL ARMACOST**  
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

## Clyde Speaks to Arizona Convention; Lockett Again Elected President

ARIZONA'S annual meeting in Flagstaff on July 8, drew an outstanding group of speakers and around 150 sheepmen and representatives of Government agencies and allied interests.

President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association talked about the efforts to secure extension of the National Wool Act and other legislative matters. About his appearance, Secretary H. B. Embach of the Arizona Association reports: "President Clyde made a wonderful talk. He is not only an excellent speaker, but has a very homey and down-to-earth personality that makes a big hit with people."

The Arizona group was also honored by the appearance on the program of the Honorable Barry Goldwater, United States Senator from Arizona; Honorable Ernest W. McFarland, Governor of Arizona; G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.; Dr. Harold Myers, Dean of Agriculture, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona; O. M. Lassen, State Land Commissioner, Phoenix; Fred Kennedy, Regional Forester, District

3, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Raymond Price, Director, Rocky Mountain Experiment Station.

The program also included talks by Edward I. Rowland, State supervisor, Bureau of Land Management; Edward Mercer, district agent, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Ernest Chilson, past president, Arizona Cattle Growers Association; and Hughes McKinney, assistant to president, Arizona Cattle Growers Association.

All officers were re-elected: Robert W. Lockett, president, M. P. Espil, vice president and H. B. Embach, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Pete Espil was re-elected as Arizona's member of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association.

The lamb barbecue, for which the Arizona Association is noted, closed the convention.

A digest of resolutions passed at the Arizona convention follows:

Resolved that the Arizona Wool Growers Association earnestly petition the Congress to extend the present National Wool Act, and that Association officers do everything necessary to assist in procuring such extension.

Asked that meat imports conform to the same inspection and killing standards enforced on domestic producers, processors, and packing plants; that any pre-packaged meats or processed meat products be inspected to conform to the rigid food and drug regulations of the United States, and that any costs of inspections and supervisions should be borne by exporting countries; that tariffs on lamb and sheep imports be increased, and quotas established based on past imports.

Opposed inspection or grading by U. S. Department of Agriculture of any meat or meat products outside the territorial limits of the United States; also opposed any U. S. grading of frozen red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the United States.

Endorsed H. R. 8308 as passed by the House and reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which calls for a two-year study of humane slaughter methods, to be followed by proper legislation.

Endorsed H. R. 469, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Bill, which as passed by the House and reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, leaves the Wool Products Labeling Act intact.

Set the annual Association dues for 1958-59 at five cents per head, the same as for many previous years, based on the count as of July 1, 1958.

Expressed appreciation for John Hennessy as a man and friend, and personal loss in his passing.

**SUFFOLKS—A well-culled flock, top breeding, range raised. Look for our consignment at the leading sales.**

**TRACY W. HESS & SON**

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*"Always 100% Virgin Wool"*

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**MEN'S AND WOMEN'S  
SPORTSWEAR**

**LOUNGING ROBES**

**BED BLANKETS**

**RANCHWEAR**

**Pendleton Woolen Mills**

Portland 4, Oregon

# Survey Reveals Interesting Facts on Meat Consumption

As reported in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey

by HAROLD F. BREIMYER  
and CHARLOTTE A. KAUSE

**I**N the spring of 1955 a corps of patient interviewers, notebooks in hand, rang doorbells of private homes in all parts of the United States—from Maine to California; on farms, in small towns, in cities. They made about 6,000 interviews.

They asked homemakers to tell them what foods their families ate at home the previous week. They also requested relevant data such as number of meals served, how many persons dined, and the family's income.

From the mass of data collected much was learned about consumers' food customs and the market for food. Chief findings about the market for meat—about differences in meat eating by region, by farm and non-farm families, and by family income—are described in the report. Data deal with the so-called "red" meats, beef, veal, lamb, mutton and pork, and their products.

Highlights of the data are:

Meat was 25 percent of the food budget of the interviewed families. It was a higher percentage in cities than on farms, primarily because city incomes were higher.

Beef and pork as such were 79 percent of all meat eaten. Veal, lamb, variety meats (liver, hearts, etc.) and frankfurters and other luncheon meats made up the remaining 21 percent.

Half of all meat was fresh or frozen cuts, the other half was in processed form—hamburger, sausage, frankfurters, canned meats, etc.

Meat consumption rates were highest in the North Central and West. The Northeast lagged a bit, eating a little less beef than the West and a little less pork than the North Central. Farmers and city people had similar meat diets in each of those three regions. The South ate less meat than other regions, and particularly less beef. Meat consumption was especially low on southern farms.

Almost all lamb was eaten in cities. City families also ate more veal and more variety meats than did farm families. Consumption rates for luncheon meats, on the other hand, were only a little higher in cities than on farms.

Farmers obtained half their meat from slaughter of their own livestock. The proportion was smaller than had

been found in a 1942 study. However, meat consumption rates on farms increased a great deal between the two years, and the quantity per person produced from home slaughter was no less in 1955 than in 1942.

New refrigeration facilities made possible the increase in farm meat consumption. They also facilitated a shift from pork to beef among farm meats.

Higher income families ate more beef, veal and lamb than did lower income families. On the average, they ate slightly less pork. However, the relationship between pork eating and income was not uniform. In the West and on farms generally more pork was eaten by high income families. Among city families of North Central and South, those of higher income ate the least pork.

Higher income families used more of the expensive cuts of beef such as steaks and roasts. Except on farms, consumption of ham, pork chops and bacon was about the same for all income groups. Such meats as stewing beef and sausage were more popular among low than high income people.

Higher income families paid higher prices for all their meats. They spent more money than did low income families—even for pork.

For a summary, a comparison can be made showing to what extent families with higher incomes used their extra buying power to buy more meat, versus to choose higher-priced meat. For veal and lamb, the chief effect was in larger quantity purchased, rather than in a higher price paid. For beef, the price paid increased almost as much as quantity. And for pork, the higher income families paid higher prices per pound even though they bought fewer pounds. For all meats combined, the effect of income was greater on price paid than on quantity bought. This result of the study is highly significant. In a period of rising incomes and large meat supplies such as 1955, consumers with high buying power use that power more to select the kind and quality of meat they want than to buy larger quantities. In such a circumstance producers and marketers may have much to gain by giving attention to turning out a desired product.

Editor's Note: The above summary is taken from "Consumer Patterns for Meat," released in May, 1958, by the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. A complete copy of the bulletin may be obtained from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

## PANAMAS FOR PROFIT



Stud Ram  
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the home of top-quality  
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For information, write to:

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% Russell Keetch, Secretary

Extension Service, USU

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My consignment to the National Ram Sale will be made up of productive Panamas, like those pictured above. (Photo taken June 30.) If you want really premium Panamas, see my offerings at Ogden.

**A. R. LINFORD**

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CURTIS, FRANK B.  
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HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
HOWEY, VERN  
Center, Colorado  
KAISER, A. C. (AL)  
Center, Colorado  
KILLIAN, BYRON  
Salem, Utah  
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.  
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MARQUISS, DON & R. B.  
Gillette, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PELTIER, H. T. (HANK)  
(successor to Elmer Lind & Sons)  
Vernal, Utah  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
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SPENCER, CHARLES F.  
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Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho  
TEDMON LIVESTOCK  
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Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
LINFORD, A. R.  
Raymond, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

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Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD  
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Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

## SUFFOLKS

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Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
COGHILL, LOUIS W.  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
FAIRBANKS LIVESTOCK CO.  
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Salt Lake City 1, Utah  
HAYS & SON, J. R.  
Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HINTON, T. R.  
Keller, Texas  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MOON, MYRTHE N.  
Springville, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
STEADMAN, L. R.  
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# Sen. Bennett Backs Stockmen On Grazing Land Question

Belong to Us All

**E**DITOR, Tribune: On June 20 The Tribune carried the most startling piece of news in some time. This appeared under the heading "Indian Affairs Body Bows to San Juan Stockmen."

The most startling part of the news was the fact that Sen. Watkins of Utah is sponsoring a bill to use Glen Canyon funds to pay a handfull of stockmen to get off 53,000 acres of public land which does not belong to them. Sen. Bennett took part in this to the extent that he prepared an amendment and stated that the withdrawal was of "great economic significance" to a few individual stockmen.

The question arises, so what?

The stockmen in question have been enjoying the use of public land for many years, and probably their families before them also had these same free permits. Now that better use can be found for the land, our senators propose to pay these people for something that does not really belong to them.

The sportsmen of Utah should deluge their representatives in Washington with demands that they also be paid for the withdrawal of these 53,000 acres from public domain as it is certainly not going to be accessible to the public after the Indians get title to it.

What never seems to occur to our senators and representatives is that these public lands belong to us all and the withdrawal of a large segment directly affects thousands of outdoors lovers as against, in this case, 10 stockmen.

—W. J. Aird

S. L. Tribune, June 25

by WALLACE F. BENNETT  
U. S. Senator from Utah

**T**HE June 25 Forum carried a letter from W. J. Aird criticizing Sen. Watkins and myself for sponsoring an amendment to compensate stockmen of San Juan County who will lose 53,000 acres of their grazing lands to the Navajo Indians. I can only assume that Mr. Aird is not familiar with S-3754 introduced by Senators Goldwater, Hayden and Anderson and has not read the Department of Interior report on the bill, or he would not have shown such singular disregard for the economic well-being of some of his fellow Utahns. The San Juan cattlemen are being

**Editor's Note:** The Salt Lake Tribune provides a "Forum" for its readers to voice their opinions on many and varied subjects. Frequent contributions deal with the livestock industry and the grazing use of Federal lands—usually unfavorably and largely unfairly. Occasionally, someone outside the ranks of the livestockmen arises in their support. A case in point is the recent reply of Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah to a "Forum" statement opposing compensation to stockmen whose grazing lands in San Juan County are being turned over to Navajo Indians in exchange for areas to be taken up by the Glen Canyon Dam site. The two statements are printed here.

displaced from grazing lands which they have used for decades, not because the land is overgrazed or for some other legitimate conservation purpose, but they are called upon to sacrifice all or a portion of their livelihood for the benefit of those in the Upper Colorado Basin states who will profit from the Glen Canyon Dam.

It should be pointed out that the dam is 250 miles away; so the cattlemen had no idea whatever when they established their grazing operations that their grazing lands would later be required for a reclamation dam and reservoir. The Department of Interior in its report on the bill recommended that the stockmen be compensated for their loss not only for the reasons I have already cited but also because those who benefit from the Glen Canyon Dam should pay for it and not the stockmen, 250 miles away, who will get nothing from the project.

Mr. Aird says the land belongs not to the stockmen but to the Federal Government so they should not be compensated.

However, the land doesn't belong to the people who will benefit from the Glen Canyon Dam either, nor does it belong to the Navajos, to whom the 53,000 acres will be given to compensate them for the land they have lost at the Glen Canyon Dam site and in the reservoir area behind the dam. Moreover, the proposed compensation is nothing new. Many people, including stockmen, who lose grazing or other rights on the public domain for national defense purposes, have been compensated for their loss ever since 1942, and for exactly the same reasons as the San Juan stockmen should now be compensated for rights given up for reclamation purposes.

The only acceptable alternative to compensating the stockmen for their

loss is to oppose the transfer of the land to the Navajos.

The Federal Government would then have to pay the Navajos directly for their loss and the funds would be obtained from Glen Canyon Dam appropriations and repaid to the Federal Treasury in power revenues from the dam. According to recent court decisions, the Navajos would then have to be paid for the power values arising from their lands. The amount of money which would have to be given to the Navajos could well make the compensation given to the stockmen look like "peanuts." Let me re-emphasize that the money for the Navajos would have to be paid by the Upper Colorado Project users in higher power costs and this would directly affect the over-all financial feasibility of the project and give its opponents new ammunition against it.

It is difficult for me to follow Mr. Aird's argument that if the stockmen are to be compensated for loss of grazing privileges then the sportsmen should be compensated for loss of hunting or fishing privileges.

The loss of a man's vocation or livelihood is hardly comparable to loss of a man's avocation or hobby. I know of no one who hunts or fishes for a living on the 53,000 acres involved.

Surely Mr. Aird, after reflection upon the issues involved, will wish to revise his opinion. In fairness to him, it should be noted that the newspaper article to which he referred did not and could not go into all of the ramifications and issues involved in S-3754 and my amendment to it.

—S. L. Tribune, July 2

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ANACONDA, MONTANA

## Who Gets Government Subsidies?

Reprinted from The National Grange  
Monthly, July, 1958

ASK the average man-on-the-street what he thinks of Government subsidies and chances are ten-to-one that he will tell you he is against them. Ask him who gets most Government subsidies and his answer will be—"Farmers." Ask if he or his business receives a subsidy and the answer is likely to be an emphatic—"NO."

But, despite such commonly expressed opinions, the American public has been supporting an elaborate system of Government subsidies since the First Congress met in 1789. It is difficult to name a business which is not receiving some type of Government subsidy. This "average man-on-the-street" who says he is opposed to all subsidies, comes into contact with them every day.

### Subsidies Start Early

When he awakens in the morning, he turns on a light and immediately starts sharing the results of a subsidy provided through a fast tax write-off plan which saves power companies billions of dollars—and which reduces his light bill accordingly.

When he goes to a breakfast of bacon and eggs, he shares the benefits of the Government's 17 million dollar Federal meat inspection program,—a program conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the sole purpose of as-

suring the public a safe and wholesome supply of meat.

If he has children in school, their education is subsidized by taxes paid by the childless neighbor across the street. And, if his are among the 35 million children who eat a hot lunch provided through the highly popular Government school lunch program, he receives direct benefits from another \$100 million Government subsidy. If his children are in one of the 62,000 schools participating in the special school milk program, they come in for a share of still another \$75 million subsidy.

When "Mr. Average man-on-the-street" drives the family car into the filling station and tells the attendant to—"fill-er-up"—he again shares in a major Government subsidy—one brought about through a special "depletion allowance" tax regulation which cuts the petroleum industry's annual operation expense by about 1 billion dollars a year.

If he makes a trip by plane, he rides at a fare made possible by a direct subsidy to airlines—and by tax supported airports and air traffic control facilities.

If he lives in a house purchased with a G. I. loan, he pays a lower rate of interest because Uncle Sam has agreed to bail the banker out, in case there is a default in payments.

When he sits down to read a magazine, he starts sharing a subsidy provided through the U. S. Post Office Department—a subsidy which has cut the annual cost of mailing a single publication by as much as \$8,604,000.

Ready for bed, the "average man-on-the-street" goes to a closet and places his trousers on a steelhanger that came from a plant built on a cost-plus basis during World War II and sold to a steel company for a song a few years later.

So, throughout the day, the man who says he is opposed to all forms of subsidy, has been sharing special services provided at the taxpayer's expense.

The following figures show the Bureau of Budget's break down of "current expense for aids and special services" for a recent year.

CCC losses on farm	
price support.....	\$184 million
International wheat	
agreement .....	77 million
Grants in aid (extension service experiment stations, etc.).....	60 million

# Wool-Mohair



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Other USDA  
operations ..... 94 million  
Total for agriculture \$463 million  
Post Office Dept. in  
favor of business..... \$670 million  
Navigation aids ..... 137 million  
Air navigation aids ..... 93 million  
Ship operation  
subsidies ..... 50 million  
Other special aids to  
business ..... 138 million  
Total to business.....\$1,041 million  
To labor (grants to States  
for operating employ-  
ment compensation pro-  
grams) ..... \$200 million

With little or no reference to the above expenditures for business or labor, much has been said and written about the "five billion dollar annual appropriation for USDA." It is often implied that farmers reap all benefits of USDA projects. The records show that many of these projects have nothing to do with farmers directly and that service to the public is the primary objective of many others.

For example, USDA appropriation for supervising and managing 181 million acres of National Forests amounts to \$102 million. Over one-third of the nation's remaining saw-timber is in these National Forests. Recreational facilities of the Government operated forests were used by over 45 million persons last year. Furthermore, the number of persons using these facilities is increasing at the rate of about five million annually.

Regulatory programs to assure fair play in the market place—to protect farmers, handlers, and users of agricultural products from deceptive and fraudulent marketing practices—take another big bite out of the USDA budget.

#### For Public Health

Reference has already been made to the school lunch program and the special school milk program which provide underprivileged children with wholesome meals at no cost. It should also be remembered that millions of children from typical American families share the privilege of buying these meals—or milk—at below the free market price.

Other programs of the Department are for the sole purpose of Public Health protection. The Federal Meat Inspection program referred to earlier is an example. Another is the Brucellosis Eradication program.

The USDA's Crop and Livestock Estimates, and other economic forecasts, are used by processors and merchants as well as farmers. More than 1,200 daily newspapers, 1,200 radio stations and 100 TV stations look to the

USDA for their market news information.

Last year, the USDA donated over two billion pounds of food to the needy at home and abroad. Over 16 million citizens of this country were on the receiving end of these donations, as were citizens of 84 other countries around the world. The total value of these donations was over half a billion dollars.

Actually, subsidies are today as universal as sin. The big difference is that not all subsidies are bad. Many are. Many of those for agriculture are bad. But, sane men shouldn't yell "Kill the Umpire" simply because the rules of the game are wrong.

Congratulations to the National Ram Sale on its 43rd Anniversary. It is an honor to have been on the auctioneering staff for 42 of those 43 years. Will see you at the National this month. For your sale needs call me. . . .



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August 6	IDAHO STATE RAM SALE, FILER, IDAHO
August 16	OREGON RAM SALE, PENDLETON, OREGON
August 20-21	NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH
September 24	IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS SALE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
September 24-25	WYOMING WOOL GROWERS RAM SALE, CASPER, WYO.

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CONSIGNMENTS AT THE  
NATIONAL RAM SALE.

**Mrs. Chas. Howland & Son**

and

**Lawson Howland**

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# Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE CONDITION OF PASTURES IS TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1958.

## PASTURES

The recent hot, dry weather in the Far West has caused pastures and ranges to become quite dry. Native pastures in California, although dry, are still supplying adequate feed, and the change to cooler weather during the week was favorable for both pastures and livestock. Higher ranges in Nevada are in fair to good condition, but on the lower and middle elevations feed is drying rapidly. In southeastern Arizona, where summer rains have started, ranges are in good condition, but they need moisture badly elsewhere in this State and in New Mexico. Livestock, however, are holding up well in both States with ample dry feed. Grass is available for livestock over much of Texas, and pastures were improved by rains in the central Great Plains. Range feed supplies are generally adequate to plentiful in the northern Plains and northern Rockies, except in eastern Montana where short.

## CALIFORNIA

### Birds Landing, Solano County

July 10, 1958

Summer feed conditions are good. Conditions on native pastures and ranges are much improved over the previous two years. We run our sheep in pastures.

Recently, some fat lambs have been sold here from \$21 to \$23.50 and some feeders from \$18 to \$20. Also, some fine-wooled yearling ewes sold from \$24 to \$26, and some crossbreds at \$24 per head.

The wool market is not active in the interior valleys of California. Some three-eighths-blood and fine 12-months' wool sold at 45 to 50 cents per pound. There were offers of 37½ cents for 8-months' wool. A great deal of wool here has been consigned to Cal-Wool Co-op.

Our biggest problem here seems to be to educate the sheepmen to market their lambs in an orderly fashion. This past spring was especially bad in this respect.

—Calvin Anderson

### Chino, San Bernardino County

July 15, 1958

No wool has been sold in this area this spring because of the low price offered by wool dealers.

Twenty-five dollars per head was paid at recent sales for fine-wooled yearling ewes out of wool. We sell our lambs the latter part of April and early in May, because we lamb out in the fall of the year.

We run our sheep on pastures and on the range but not on National Forest. Summer feed conditions are good. Most of the sheep are run on barley and wheat stubble in southern California.

—Ben Amestoy

### Gilroy, Santa Clara County

July 13, 1958

We run our sheep on the range. Feed conditions this summer have been good. There have been more rains, and as a result, more feed than in previous two or three years.

No lambs have been contracted here recently.

—Anthony Andre

## COLORADO

### Alamosa, Alamosa County

July 5, 1958

Fat lambs have sold from \$23.50 to \$26 at Denver.

We sold our wool for 37 cents per pound; others sold theirs for 40 cents per pound last April, and some have sold their wool for as low as 33 cents a pound.

Our lamb crop is better than last year with fewer ewes. Our ewe loss this year was heavy in barley, cabbage, and clover pastures.

Our sheep go on the summer range each year. Condition of feed is very good, better than the past two years.

—LeRoy Fernandez

### Radium, Grand County

July 7, 1958

There's so much timber down between parks you can hardly move the sheep from park to park on the summer range, and it will get worse. Trees are just starting to fall. Spruce beetles are also bad.

Coyotes are on the increase. How-

The National Wool Grower

ever, we have a better trapper now, which should help some. We got one den near my place this spring—nine pups and one female—prolific, wasn't she? They had been killing lambs until we got them.

Feed conditions are very good, but it is getting dry. Forage is about as good, maybe a little better earlier, this year than last year. Our sheep run on the range.

Most of the wool that I know of was consigned shortly after shearing.

There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes, or lamb contracting.

—William D. Forster

#### IDAHO

**Bellevue, Blaine County**  
July 3, 1958

Two hundred head of fine-wooled yearling ewes have been sold here recently at \$30 per head, and some cross-breeds at \$27 at \$32. Fat lambs have been contracted from \$22 to \$23, mixed lots at \$21; feeders at \$20. Lamb buyers are more active in this area than ever before.

Summer feed is in excellent condition, much better than the previous two or three years due to our warm weather. We run our sheep on the summer range. We don't use a National Forest, but the thinking is that more grazing reductions are needed for watershed protection.

Many county pools have sold their wool from a high of slightly over 42 cents to as little as 39 cents a pound, the Lost River and Bonneville pools bringing the most.

Ticks were severe this spring. Many bands were dipped or sprayed.

—Mabel C. Saunders

**Buhl, Twin Falls County**  
July 5, 1958

We have plenty of feed, but it is dry. Conditions are about the same as they were two or three years ago. We run our sheep on the summer range.

Some mixed lots of lambs have been sold in this area recently at \$22 and \$22.25.

There have been no wool sales that I know of here recently. There were some early sales at 36 to 44 cents per pound.

—Gail Samuel

**Hagerman, Gooding County**  
July 5, 1958

Our sheep are run on the range. We have had normal feed conditions this summer; probably above the previous two or three years.

Crossbred yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$30 per head.

—Martin E. Curran

August, 1958

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**Pocatello, Bannock County**  
July 5, 1958

We only range on Taylor Grazing leased-lands and privately owned lands. Summer feed conditions are better than average. The ranges are in better condition than they have been for several years.

Twenty-nine dollars per head has been paid for fine-wooled yearling ewes and \$30 for crossbreds in recent sales.

Our Idaho Sheep Commission expense on sheep disease (not predatory work) is far more than it need be, as most of this work should be taken care of by local veterinarians. I would like to see you put out a questionnaire on this.

—Carl Rudeen

**Richfield, Lincoln County**  
July 8, 1958

We have trouble every year from lambs eating dirt. I feed mineral and salt, but I haven't discovered anything that helps much except keeping the dirt covered, creep-feed and salt. I believe that research should be encouraged by wool growers.

We run our sheep both on pastures and on the range. Summer feed is good on most of the range. I believe conditions were better last year on account of more rain.

Some fat lambs have been contracted for \$22 recently.

—Leandro Ruiz

## MONTANA

**Cut Bank, Glacier County**  
July 7, 1958

We run our sheep on the range. Forage conditions are excellent. In fact, feed is better than usual.

Feeder lambs have been contracted here for \$23.

Seven thousand fleeces from both blackfaced and whitefaced sheep have been sold here at 41 cents per pound.

The biggest problem in the sheep industry today is getting enough money from its products to pay expenses. Prices for lamb and wool don't keep up with increased operating costs.

—Conrad Bradley

**Glendive, Dawson County**  
July 11, 1958

Summer feed conditions have been very good since June 15. It was dry earlier this season, but as good now as previous years. We run our sheep on pastures.

Mixed lots of lambs have been contracted at 19 cents recently. For October delivery, feeder lambs have been contracted from 19 to 20 cents, fine-wooled ewe lambs from 21 to 22 cents, and crossbreds at 21 cents. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have been sold from \$27 to \$28 and white-faced yearling crossbreds at \$27 for fall delivery.

One range clip (1,200 fleeces of three-eighths wool) with a medium shrinkage sold at 42 cents recently. A 600-pound clip brought 37 cents and another clip of the same size, 38 cents. These wools were reported to be medium shrinking wools of three-eighths and half-blood grades. Most clips of wool are being consigned with a 40-cent advance—one-half that amount for tags.

—Merlin Bouchard

**Turner, Blaine County**  
July 14, 1958

We pasture our sheep. Condition of feed this summer is poor.

We have had some feeder lambs contracted at 21 cents recently. Some yearling ewes have been sold at \$25.

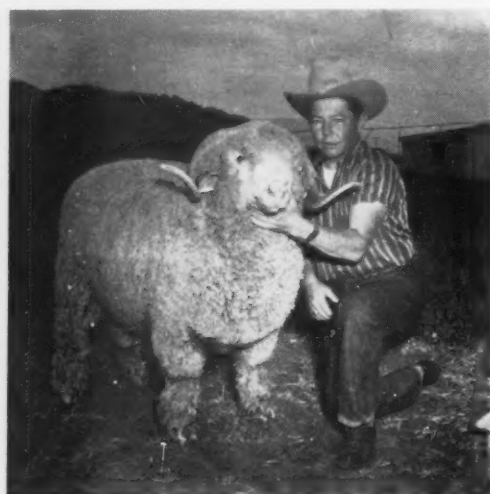
—Roy S. Brabson

## NEVADA

**Smith, Lyon County**  
July 10, 1958

Right now, stiff lambs seem to be our greatest problem. I wish there was some cure for this disease. We have had some insect menace in our area. We spray the alfalfa here.

Most of the sheepmen here are hold-



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EPHRAIM, UTAH

— Rams and ewe lambs at the ranch —

ing their wool. They were offered around 40 cents at shearing time.

Some feeder lambs have been contracted recently at 20 cents per pound (mixed black and white). Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$27 per head at recent sales.

Summer feed conditions have been very good; a little better this year than the previous few years.

We run our sheep on the range. We haven't had a reduction in our National Forest grazing permits this year, but have had severe cuts in the past. Also we have had notice that they may be reduced 10 percent next year.

—F. M. Fulstone, Jr.

#### NEW MEXICO

##### Aztec, San Juan County

July 5, 1958

There has been some wool sold at 37 cents per pound here. This lot was about 11,000 pounds. Wool selling has been very slow.

Summer feed conditions are very good, not as good as last year, but better than the previous years. Our sheep graze on the range.

Twenty cents per pound is the price paid for some mixed lots of lambs contracted recently.

Shepherders are still hard to find.

—Edwin H. Kaime

#### OREGON

##### Enterprise, Wallowa County

July 7, 1958

The number of sheep in Wallowa County in 1907 was 235,000—now (1958) it is only 30,000.

Two thousand five hundred fleeces at 42 cents a pound and 1,000 fleeces at 40 cents per pound have been purchased in this area recently.

Unusually good summer feed conditions have prevailed, better than the previous year or two.

We pasture our sheep. Buyers of my range sheep have not had any reduction in permits to graze on the National Forest.

—Jay H. Dobbin

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

##### Buffalo, Harding County

July 7, 1958

No wool has been sold here lately—seems to be pretty slow. About \$28 per head was paid for some whitefaced yearlings last spring.

Current feed conditions have been good—about the same as the past few years.

—James Henderson

##### Hereford, Meade County

July 5, 1958

Hafners handle most of the wool in

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Nielson Rambouillet sheep have proven their value throughout the years. We emphasize fleece weight, length of staple, uniformity of fleece, body size and conformation. Our aim is to please our customers. See our 1958 offerings at the National and other leading sales.

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Our consignment to the 1958 National Ram Sale will be similar to the rams pictured above—sales-toppers at a previous National Ram Sale. Our sires are large and sturdy — ready for immediate service.

We also have some top-quality yearling ewes for sale. These ewes are half-sisters to the rams we will consign to the National.

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this area. There has been no settlement as yet made on the wools.

Most of the lambs from this area are marketed at Newell and Belle Fourche. I have not been to any sales, and therefore, don't know how the sheep market is doing.

Feed conditions are above average here.

—Kennard Hart

### Lodgepole, Perkins County

July 7, 1958

The feed is fair this summer, and about the same, maybe a little better in comparison with the previous two or three years.

No wool has changed hands here recently. I don't know of any sales of yearling ewes or lamb contracting.

—Ben Hendricks

### TEXAS

### Blackwell, Nolan County

July 6, 1958

Feed conditions here are the best in several years—dry at this time, however. Compared with the past years conditions are much better, as the grass has made a recovery from the drought. We run our sheep on the range.

Up to 22 cents has been paid for some fat lambs in this area. Feeder lambs have been contracted at 19 to

20 cents—delivery dates from September to early October. Not many fine-wooled ewe lambs have been contracted. Mixed lots (feeder flesh) for September and October delivery would probably bring 22 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes sold from \$21 to \$23 last spring, weighing 100 pounds or better and out of the wool. I can't recall any country trading recently.

Buyers were very active at the main concentration points in West Texas in May, and the first week or two in June. I send my wool to the Joe B. Blakeney Warehouse in San Angelo. Most of their 1957 wools were sold, and the bulk of the 1958 clip was sold as it came in. My own clips sold in June: 1957 at 42½ cents per pound for ewe's wool, and 46½ cents for lamb's wool; 1958 at 47½ cents for ewe's wool and 48½ cents for lamb's wool. I can't remember why, but I turned down 66 cents and 70 cents per pound for the 1957 clip last year.

—C. L. Bast

### UTAH

### LaSal, San Juan County

July 2, 1958

Summer feed is in fair to good condition. There was very little moisture this season—April 1 to June 30. We



## Suffolk Ewes and Lambs on Muldoon Range

RANGE RAISED

# PANAMA RAMS      SUFFOLK RAMS

Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc.

P. O. Address

Carey or Rupert, Idaho

run our sheep on the range, partly on a National Forest. No reductions have been made in sheep numbers this season.

Twenty-four dollars was paid for fine-wooled yearling ewes recently, it is reported.

Ranges here are getting very dry, and lambs do not have bloom of a year ago to date.

—Chas. Redd

**Randolph, Rich County**  
July 12, 1958

Feed this summer is fair and is beginning to get very dry. It is drier this year in comparison with the last few years. Each year seems to be getting drier. We have not had any good summer pre-fall rains for three years. We are pasturing our sheep this year. I have some spring and fall range.

We have been menaced by ticks. Very little has been done to control them.

The Rich County Wool Pool of 15,000 fleeces was sold in the grease for 41.6 cents per pound the last part of May.

Most of the lambs from this area are sold on the Ogden market.

I look forward each month for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. It is a very interesting magazine.

—Robert R. Rex

## WYOMING

**Casper, Natrona County**  
July 5, 1958

We have had wonderful summer feed conditions, the best in several years.

Some feeder lambs (wethers) were recently contracted here at 21 cents per pound. Crossbred ewe lambs and mixed lots were contracted at 23 cents per pound.

We run our sheep on range pastures.

A considerable number of growers are now consigning wool to the Wyoming Wool Marketing Association.

I would like to see a good stiff tariff on manufactured woolen goods shipped into this country.

—Fulton C. Jameson

**Natrona, Natrona County**  
July 8, 1958

There have been no recent sales of wool that I have heard about, nor sales of yearling ewes.

Summer feed conditions are good this year, better than the last few years. We run our sheep on the range.

—William C. Irvine

**Robertson, Uinta County**  
June 30, 1958

Weather and feed conditions since June 1 have been quite good. Range grass on benches will last a little longer

For TOP QUALITY Columbia or Suffolk-Hampshire Rams see my consignment at the National.

**A. FOSTER RHOADES**

Hanna, Utah

## Top Quality Columbia Rams

• This is our first consignment to the National. In honor of the occasion, we will bring five of the most outstanding Columbia range rams in our flock of quality sires. If you're interested in Columbias, you won't want to miss seeing our offerings.

• We have other premium quality yearling and ram lambs for sale at our ranch.

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102 2nd Ave.

Monte Vista, Colo.



## RUGGED-RANGE RAISED-READY FOR SERVICE

That's Burton Rams. They're fitted to do the job. They're raised in the high mountain country of western Idaho, where they learn to "rough it" in lava rock and sagebrush. When they go to sale, they're READY to SERVE YOU! See our husky, hardy rams at the National and other leading sales!

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**B Stock Ranch**  
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Sired by production tested  
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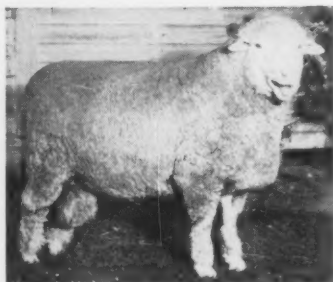
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Stud rams like the one pictured above produce the type of rams range men like to use in their herds.

## Alert and Active

Our rams are high in mutton and wool production. They'll give you lambs that bring **Profits**. Careful selection over the years allows us to make these claims.

Inspect our consignment at the  
43rd Annual National Ram Sale:

- 1 QUALITY STUD
- 20 RUGGED RANGE RAMS

Also registered rams and ewes and range rams for sale at the ranch.

## Mark B. Hanson

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

than last year before drying out. Our sheep went on the summer range May 15. Feed there is good and is lasting a little longer.

We have fenced in most of our grazing land sheep tight to save herding costs and to better limit the grazing. We made several new ditches to take advantage of high water in helping to irrigate bench lands.

We had some loss from "enterotoxemia" as a result of green grass coming out all at once.

The Bridger Valley Pool and most independent growers have sold their wool from 39 to 40½ cents a pound. Ninety-five percent of the 1958 wool clip has been sold and five percent stored for later sale.

Our lamb crop is about equal to that of last year. Offers of 20 cents have been received for our lambs. I am running 200 head of purebred Suffolk ewes.

—Alfred J. Hooten

Thayne, Lincoln County  
July 4, 1958

The Star Valley Wool Pool sold its wool for 43¾ cents per pound.

We have had trouble with ticks here. We do, however, have a County Duster for this area.

Summer feed conditions are the very best to date since I have been here (30 years). Our sheep are run on fenced mountain pastures.

No lambs have been contracted here recently.

—Clint W. Jaspersen

Thermopolis, Hot Springs County  
July 8, 1958

Summer feed is in good condition, better than in previous two or three years. We run our sheep on range lands, but not in a National Forest.

Some feeder lambs have been contracted here at 21 cents recently.

—Jones & James

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The National Wool Grower



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**AND**

**THE OGDEN UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY**

## Range Men: Here's **RECORD** Proof...



### All-Time High Selling Pen Of Suffolk Range Rams

This pen of five range yearlings brought a record price of \$500 per head at the 1957 National Ram Sale. It marked the second straight year Olsen Brothers' Suffolks topped this division. Pictured are (l. to r.) Bill McKenzie; Alden Olsen; Ted Dunham of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the purchaser; and Snell Olsen.

## ... Of Our **REPEAT** Sale Toppers!

### 4th Straight Year To Top Suffolk-Hampshires

This pen of five range yearlings tied for top-selling honors at the 1957 National Ram Sale. The pen sold at a price of \$225 per head. They were purchased by Nick Chournos of Tremonton, Utah. Pictured are (l. to r.) Mr. Chournos, Snell Olsen, Sam Chournos, and Sam's two sons.



— See our quality consignments at the National and other leading sales! —

**Suffolks — Suffolk-Hampshires — Hampshires**

# OLSEN BROTHERS

**Spanish Fork, Utah**